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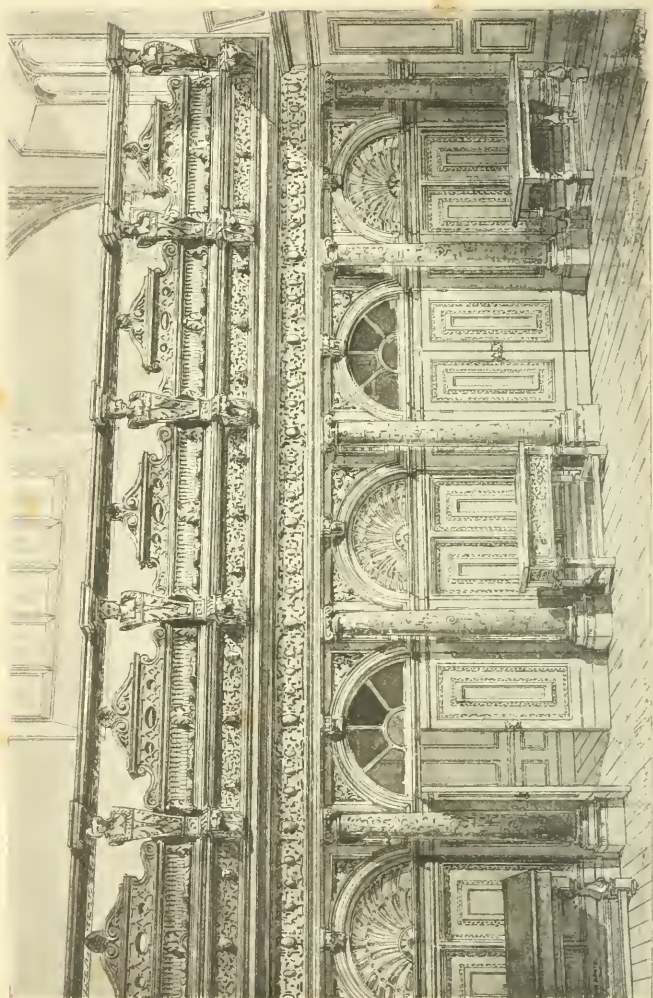
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Gray's Inn



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Gray's Inn

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CONTENTS.



	page
INTRODUCTION	xi

CHAPTER I.

EARLY HISTORY—MANOR OF PORTPOOL	i
---	---

CHAPTER II.

THE GREY FAMILY—THE CHIGWELL FAMILY— SHENE PRIORY	7
--	---

CHAPTER III.

GRAY'S INN AS AN INN OF COURT—SIR CHRISTO- PHER YELVERTON'S ADDRESS—SEGAR'S MS.	19
--	----

CHAPTER IV.

ANCIENT CONSTITUTION—READINGS—"A SUCCESSION OF READERS"—MOOTS—ANCIENT ORDERS	30
--	----

825837

CHAPTER V.

THE OLD BUILDINGS—RIOT IN RED LION FIELDS—	page
DR. BAREBONE'S BUILDINGS	99

CHAPTER VI.

THE HALL—WINDOWS IN THE HALL—TREASURERS	
—PORTRAITS—PROCLAMATION CONCERNING	
QUEEN ELIZABETH'S PORTRAITS—THE CHAPEL	
—LIST OF PREACHERS—WINDOWS	111

CHAPTER VII.

THE LIBRARY—INCIDENTAL MENTION OF LIBRARIES	
OF OTHER INNS—JUSTICE RASTALL'S LIBRARY,	
A.D. 1562—CATALOGUES—MANUSCRIPTS—DO-	
NATIONS	171

CHAPTER VIII.

THE GARDENS—BACON'S SEAT—TREE PLANTED BY	
HIM—PEPYS—ADDISON—LAMB—ROOKS AND	
OTHER BIRDS	183

CHAPTER IX.

EMINENT MEMBERS—SIR FRANCIS BACON—SIR	
WILLIAM GASCOIGNE—SIR ANTHONY FITZHER-	
BERT—SIR WILLIAM STAUNFORDE—SIR JOHN	
HOLT—SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY—CLAYPOOLE	
AND CROMWELL FAMILIES	192

CHAPTER X.

MASQUES AND REVELS—PRINCE OF PURPOOLE—	page
GESTA GRAYORUM—SHAKESPEARE'S "COMEDY	
OF ERRORS"—"ROUND ABOUT OUR COAL FIRE"	222

CHAPTER XI.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS — BUNNY'S "SCEPTRE OF	
JUDAH"—THE GRIFFIN OF GRAY'S INN .	247

CHAPTER XII.

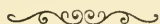
ALLIED INNS OF CHANCERY—STAPLE INN—BAR-	
NARD'S INN	252

CHAPTER XIII.

THE SOCIETY'S SCHOLARSHIPS	260
--------------------------------------	-----

INDEX	263
-----------------	-----

ILLUSTRATIONS.



CARVED SCREEN IN THE HALL.

FIELD COURT.

SOUTH SQUARE.

HOLBORN GATE.

THE HALL.

STAPLE INN.

BARNARD'S INN.

INTRODUCTION.



ALL the four Inns of Court were originally situated in the suburbs of London.* The Inner and Middle Temples at the extreme limit of the liberties outside Ludgate; Lincoln's Inn on the south side of Holborn, where, in 1296, the gardens of the Earl of Lincoln produced apples, pears, nuts, and cherries, not only in sufficient numbers to supply the Earl's table, but also to yield a profit by their sale;† and Gray's Inn on the north side of Holborn, which retained its rural character even

* Hentzner, the traveller, describing the Inns of Court, misspelt the names of two of them, which appear in his pages as *Gresin* and *Lyconsin*. In 1807, his *Journey into England* was re-printed at Reading by Mr. T. E. Williams, at his own private press; and the editor, attempting to explain these names, added this note—"The Temple; Names of two Danish Kings buried there, *Gresin* and *Lyconsin*."

† *Archæological Journal*, 1848.

to the beginning of the present century. Sir John Fortescue alludes to this characteristic in his work *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, where he writes: "The place of study is not in the heart of the city itself . . . but in a private place in the suburbs."

The neighbourhood of Holborn has long been one of the chief law quarters of London. Staple Inn, Barnard's Inn, Furnival's Inn, and Thavies Inn are all in the vicinity of Holborn, and one of the four "great" Inns, the subject of this volume, is adjacent to that thoroughfare itself. Some idea of the neighbourhood in the time of Elizabeth may be obtained by reference to the old map attributed to Ralph Agas. Holborn there appears as an open country road, commanding a northward view of the Hampstead and Highgate Hills, and of the little "lonely, almost forsaken, church of St. Pancras" midway. A few houses and shops near Holborn Bars, and the gardens and buildings of Gray's Inn, are indicated, together with Gray's Inn Lane, the houses in which thoroughfare then extended no further than what may be called the postern of the Inn.

Although Gray's Inn still retains much of its retired character, we must picture to ourselves

the home of Bacon as not only a quiet place in itself, but one surrounded by quietude. It was quite cut off from Holborn, which, as we have said, was a country road, and the entrance was from Gray's Inn Lane. Beyond the gardens stretched the Gray's Inn Fields, while Gray's Inn Lane, beyond what is now Theobald's Road (altered from "King's Road" in 1878) was also a country road between hedges, which led to Kentish Town.

John Smyth of Nibley, in his excellent *Lives of the Berkeleys** (ii. 283) writes of Henry, Lord Berkeley, in the middle of Queen Mary's reign, as "living with his mother at Kentish Town and Shoolane in London, and daily hunting in Gray's Inne feilds and in all those parts towards Islington and Heygate, with his hounds, whereof hee hath many and those excellent good," and says that he had "the company of many gentlemen of the Innes of Court, and others of lower condition that daily accompanied him," and how he had "one hundred and fifty servants in livery, that daily then attended him in their tawny coates."

Samuel Pepys was a constant visitor to Gray's

* A beautifully printed work, edited by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A.

Inn and its neighbourhood, and frequent mention of the place will be found in the Diary. Under date 11th May, 1661, he writes: "To Gray's Inn, and there to a barber's where I was trimmed, and had my haire cutt, in which I am lately become a little curious, finding that the length of it do become me very much."

"12 March, 1668-69.—To Grayes Inne, and at the next door, at a cook's-shop of Howe's acquaintance, we bespoke dinner, it being now two o'clock; and in the meantime he carried us into Grayes Inne to his Chamber, where I never was before; and it is very pretty, and little and neat, as he always was. And so after a little stay, and looking over a book or two there, we carried a piece of my Lord Coke* with us, and to our dinner, where after dinner he read at my desire a chapter in my Lord Coke about Perjury, wherein I did learn a good deal touching Oaths."

For centuries Gray's Inn has been esteemed a most agreeable residence, and not only barristers and students of the law, but divines and literary men have been tempted to live here by the quietness of the spot. Delaune, writing in 1681, says the place "yields a most gallant prospect into

* *Institutes.*

the country, and in its beautiful walks one may partake of the fresh country air as well as if in the country." Sir Samuel Romilly, in a letter to his sister dated from his chambers in Gray's Inn Square, December 12th, 1780, says: "My rooms are exceedingly lively. In the depth of winter the moment the sun peeps out, I am in the country. A cold country it is, for having only one row of houses between me and Highgate and Hampstead, a north-west wind blows full against my chambers."

Nathaniel Hawthorne (*English Note Books*, ii. 581) speaking of the delightful seclusion of Gray's Inn, says: "After leaving Lincoln's Inn we looked at Gray's Inn, which is a great, quiet domain, quadrangle beyond quadrangle, close beside Holborn, and a large space of greensward enclosed within it. Nothing else in London is so like the effect of a spell as to pass under one of these archways, and find yourself transported from the jumble, rush, tumult, uproar, as of an age of week-days condensed into the present hour, into what seems an eternal Sabbath. It is very strange to find so much of ancient quietude right in the monster city's very jaws—which yet the monster shall not eat up—right in its very belly, indeed, which yet, in all these ages, it

shall not digest and convert into the same substance as the rest of its bustling streets."

Dickens is by no means so complimentary, and in his *Uncommercial Traveller* he writes: "Indeed, I look upon Gray's Inn generally as one of the most depressing institutions in brick and mortar known to the children of men." Surely few Londoners will be found to agree with this opinion of the great novelist.

The monastic peacefulness and central position of the place have drawn within its precincts many men of mark, besides those who have been members of the Inn. Mr. W. C. Hazlitt in a communication to *Notes and Queries* (3 Series, x. 246), gives a hint to biographers on this point. He writes: "It is not an uncommon thing to see on the title-page of an old volume, that it was written by so and so, of such and such an Inn of Court; but this was done in many cases by persons who did not belong to the particular Inn named, and merely resided within its precincts. I may give an instance; I might easily give several. There is a poem, or what is called one, entitled, *Atlas under Olympus*, by William Austin, of Gray's Inn, Esq., 1664, 8vo.; but no such person as William Austin appears on the books of the Society at that date; the

writer in question had simply chambers in the Inn."

Three old Poets were residents in Gray's Inn, George Chapman, Samuel Butler, and John Cleveland. Dr. Johnson removed in 1758 from Staple Inn to Gray's Inn, and in 1764 Goldsmith was also a temporary resident here. Southey lodged here in 1797, and among other residents of mark may be mentioned Rawlinson, Cobbett, and John Britton. Arthur Murphy, the friend of Johnson and Garrick, and a well-known playwright, published about the middle of the eighteenth century a periodical in imitation of the *Spectator*, *Rambler*, &c., which he called the *Gray's Inn Journal*.

Ritson, the antiquary, lived and died at No. 8, Holborn Court. Lyell, the geologist, and W. J. Broderip, the naturalist, both lived in Raymond Buildings. The Rev. Alexander Dyce, the dramatic scholar, lived in Gray's Inn Square, where he kept the valuable library which he bequeathed to the South Kensington Museum.

Between 1819 and 1834 Lord Macaulay resided in chambers at No. 8, South Square, which was afterwards taken down for an extension of the Library. An incident related by him in a letter to Mr. Ellis will not be out of place. He is

writing of a division in the House of Commons on the Reform Bill in 1831, and says: "I called a cabriolet, and the first thing the driver asked me was, 'Is the Bill carried?' 'Yes, by one.' 'Thank God for it, sir!' and away I rode to Gray's Inn."—(Trevelyan's *Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay*, i. 203.)

The Gray's Inn Gate where Jacob Tonson, Pope's publisher, first kept his shop, and where also Thomas Osborne, the purchaser of the Harleian Library lived, was the gate in Gray's Inn Road, and not the one in Holborn. Nash, the pamphleteer of Elizabeth's reign, mentions an old tree that stood by this gate in his *Have with you to Saffron Walden*. Tonson afterwards took the shop under Holborn Gate as well.

Soon after Holborn Gate was erected, the shop beneath was taken by a bookseller of the name of Henry Tomes, who deserves to be remembered as the publisher of the first edition of Bacon's *Two bookes of the proficience and advancement of Learning* (1605). He also published *The Commendation of Cockes and cock-fighting. Wherein is shewd, that cocke-fighting was before the coming of Christ*. By George Wilson. 4to. 1607.*

* Z. C. von Uffenbach, in his *Diary of Travels through Germany, Holland, and England* in 1709-10, says: "On the 18th of June we

Gray's Inn Lane was once a fashionable place of residence, and as evidence of the rank of persons living there in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the following licence to Edward Stanhope of Gray's Inn, to erect a dwelling-house in that place may be introduced.

STATE PAPERS. DOMESTIC. ELIZABETH, 1582.

Vol. 156, No. 41.

“Upon the humble sute of Edward Stanhope of Grays Inne in the countie of Midd. esquier our generall surveyor of our possessions of our Duchy of Lancaster in the north partes (and his information to us geven) that as well in respect of his attendauns at our court of our saide Duchy in the terme times, as for his better service in the said office, and other his occasions, he is inforced to recide and inhabite a great part of the yere, in and about our Citie of London, (especiallie in the winter season) he having in Grays Inne lane in our countie of Midd. an apt pece of ground, or garden place nere unto his

went to see the *cock-fighting*. This is a particular delight of the English, however barbarous it appears to strangers. There is a house specially built for it near Gray's Inn. The house is round like a tower, and inside just like a *theatrum anatomicum*, with benches rising above each other all round, on which the spectators sit.”

affaires, whereupon he might build a house for his owne habitation, that it would please us to licence him to erect and builde him a house upon the same, notwithstanding our late proclamation, for restraint of some buildinges in and about our said Citie, which his sute, in the respectes aforesaid we tendring, have by theis presentes as muche as in us is, gevene licens and libertie to the said Edward Stanhope, to erect one house for his owne use and dwelling in suche his ground and garden place in Grays Inne lane aforesaid, as he shall thinke most apt and convenient for his purpose in that behalfe Our saide proclamation, or anything therein conteyned to the contrary, notwithstanding.

“POPHAM.”

[Endorsed] “1592.

Mr. Ed. Stanhopes

request unto her Ma^{tie}.

To builde an howse upon his owne
ground in Holborne notwithstanding
the late Proclamation.”

Among the celebrated residents of Gray's Inn Lane, special mention must be made of John Hampden and John Pym; John Aubrey, the antiquary; Shirley, the dramatist; Ogilvey, the

translator of Virgil; and Langhorne, the translator of Plutarch.

Of the four Inns of Court, Gray's Inn was not the latest in point of foundation, nor has it been the least distinguished in respect to the Englishmen whose names have been enrolled upon its registers. In a later page a list of some of these is given. Here it is only necessary to mention two, of whom the Society has most reason to be proud—Bacon and Burghley. Burghley ever spoke affectionately of his connection with Gray's Inn, calling it "the place where myself came forth unto service;" and Bacon's attachment ceased only with his life.

If not now the most conspicuous among the Inns of Court, Gray's Inn was not unfrequently, and particularly in the Elizabethan period, the most popular and best attended. Ben Jonson styled the Inns of Court "The noblest nurseries of humanity and liberty in the kingdom," and in his day, Gray's Inn stood at the head of the four Inns, the number of students, in 1585, being nearly double that of the others. "These learned Societies," says a writer in the *Law Review* (xxiii. 43), "are objects of great curiosity to such as delight in looking back upon our earlier legal annals. The antiquity which ennobles them—

the success with which they passed through the civil troubles of the realm—the gravity, learning and discipline of their former rulers—present circumstances of the highest interest. No one who has looked round their Halls, and beheld those emblazoned gems which decorate them, can feel other sentiments than those of reverence and affection.”

The Harleian Manuscript 1912, compiled by Simon Segar, of which such liberal use has been made in this work, was rather decried by Foss (*Judges of England*, iii. 382), but only with respect to the list of Readers before the reign of Henry VIII. Otherwise Foss is constrained to admit that this manuscript, “as far as it collects the authentic records connected with Gray’s Inn and details its documentary history from its books, is a very valuable compendium.”

Segar’s alphabetical table of “admissions,” &c., has been tested by comparison with such of the records of the Society as are still extant, and is shown to be exact. He must be judged by no more and no less than the tests applied to any one who attempts to write of matters not within his personal knowledge. After allowing for several errors, the fact remains, that Segar must be regarded as a competent authority, and as

one whose work is drawn from undeniably original sources, including books that are now unhappily lost.

I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. J. A. C. VINCENT, for much kind help during the compilation of the work, and for the description of the armorial bearings and the ancient windows.



CHAPTER I.

Early History.

THE origin of the Inns of Court is involved in much obscurity. Successive writers have, after considerable research, acknowledged themselves unable to trace their original institution, or what was the precise distinction between them and the Inns of Chancery. The reader who cares to learn what has been written on the subject, will find all the information as yet obtained, or perhaps likely to be obtained, in the works of Fortescue,¹ Dugdale² and Foss.³

The Great Charter of Henry the Third, which was granted 11 February, 1224-5, contained an article, repeating the terms before used in John's Great Charter, that common pleas or causes should not follow the King's Court, but be held in some certain place. After the Conquest one constant court of justice had been established in the King's hall, thence called *aula regis*.

¹ "*De laudibus legum Angliae*," cap. 49. ² *Origines Juridiciales*.

³ *The Judges of England*.

As this great court necessarily moved about with the King's household, great inconvenience resulted, which called for some special remedy; and thus Westminster Hall was appointed as the "certain place."

The prohibition issued 2 Dec. 1234, by Henry III., that no schools of law should be thenceforth held in the City of London (Close Roll, 19 H. III. m. 22) may be reasonably taken as the cause for all the inns being subsequently established beyond its limits.

In the Parliament of 20 Edw. I. (7 January, 1271-2) the King enjoined the Lord Chief Justice, with his fellow judges, to appoint attorneys and apprentices, chosen in every county throughout England for their aptitude and ability, the Council deeming seven-score persons sufficient, but giving the judges discretionary power to increase or reduce that number as they might see fit. These persons and no others were to intermeddle in the business of the law. The division of the courts, which was effected in this reign—the Common Pleas being fixed (as already seen) at Westminster, while the King's Bench and the Exchequer followed the King in his progresses throughout England—contributed yet more to the establishment of legal students in settled residences.

Gray's Inn stands upon the site of the Manor of Portpoole, or Purpool, and derived its name from the noble family of the Greys of Wilton, being their "Inn" (*hospitium*) or dwelling. Domesday Book contains no reference to the Manor of Portpool. Holborn, however,

is mentioned :—" At Holeburn the King hath two cotars, who render by the year 20*l.* to the King's Sheriff. In the time of King Edward the Sheriff of Middlesex kept these cotars. William the Chamberlayn renders yearly to the King's Sheriff 6*s.* by the year for the land where his Vineyard is set."

A very large portion of the Hundred of Ossulstone, in which Gray's Inn is situated, belonged of old time to the Bishop and Canons of St. Paul; and from the Manor of Portpool, an ancient Prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral took its name. In the list of Prebendaries of the Cathedral, given in Dugdale's *History of Saint Paul's Cathedral*, 269, the name of Theobald stands as that of the first Prebendary of Portpool. The date of his collation is not given, but he is supposed to be the same person who is mentioned as Archdeacon of Essex in 1218, and again in 1228.

According to Archdeacon Hale (*Domesday of St. Paul's*, Introduction, iv.) the records of the Cathedral of St. Paul exhibit no conclusive evidence as to when, or under what circumstances, either the Chapter as a body, or the Prebendaries as individuals, became possessed of their lands and manors; and Portpool seems to have been one of those portions of the Cathedral property which formed the separate estate of one of the Canons. In the portion of *Domesday Book* which relates to Middlesex, it is set forth that "the Canons might give and sell their lands to whom they willed without the licence of the Bishop."

Portpool is also mentioned in the Fine Roll (*Excerpta e Rotulis Finium*, ii. 265) 42 Henry III. (1257) 5 Nov. :—

“William le Bacheler and Isabella his wife give half a mark for an assize of novel disseisin, to be taken before the Justices at Westminster, against Simon de Gardino and others, of tenements in the streets of Holecburne and Purtepol, in the suburb of London.”

In Parton's *Account, &c. of St. Giles in the Fields*, 182, it is stated that “The antient manor of Portpole, or Purtepole, is mentioned in a deed 46 Hen. III. (1261-2) by which Robert de Purtepole, possibly its then owner, gives to the hospital of St. Giles (*int. al.*) ten shillings annual rent issuing from his house in St. Andrew Holborn parish, to find a chaplain to celebrate his anniversary obit in the hospital church.”

In the 22d. Edward I. (1293) the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral were summoned to appear before the Justices Itinerant, to answer by what warrant they claimed to have a Court Leet and various other liberties in Chiswick, Sutton, and other places, among which is Purtepol Sokne. The following is a translation from the Assize Roll (*Placita de Quo Warranto*, 22 Edw. I.) :—

“The Dean and Chapter of the Church of St. Paul were summoned to answer the Lord the King of a plea by what warrant they claim to have view of frankpledge and the amends of the assize of bread and ale broken, pillory, tumbrel, infangenthef, outfangenthef, gallows, chattels of fugitives and condemned persons their tenants, year and waste of their lands, and the amercia-

ments of their men in (among other places) Purtepol Sokne and Fynesbury Sokne. And the Dean and Chapter come, and the Dean saith that he found the aforesaid Church seised of the aforesaid liberties, and that he ought not to answer thereupon without the Bishop of London. And the Bishop is present, and freely joins himself with the aforesaid Dean and Chapter in answering, who say, that they and their predecessors, from time whereof memory is not, have had all the liberties aforesaid in the aforesaid Vills, and have used the same without interruption, except that they have not had Gallows otherwise than in Fynesbury Sokne, at which they have caused judgments to be executed on the condemned of their tenants of all the Vills aforesaid, and this from the aforesaid time when memory is not: and by this warrant they claim the liberties aforesaid.

“The Jury chosen for this purpose say upon their oath that the aforesaid Bishop, Dean and Chapter have had the aforesaid liberties in their Manors aforesaid and have fully used them from time whereof memory is not without any interruption; except that they have not had nor have they gallows otherwise than in the aforesaid Vill of Fynesbury. And they say that when any of their men of the aforesaid Vills is taken, they cause their twenty-two hides to assemble there in order to give judgment concerning him. (*Et dicunt quod cum aliquis hominum suorum predictarum villarum captus fuerit convenire faciunt ibidem viginti duas hidas suas ad iudicium de eo perficiendum.*)

“Therefore the aforesaid Bishop, Dean and Chapter go without day, saving the right of the Lord the King, &c.”

In 1347, the highway (*via regia*) leading from Saint Giles's Hospital to the Bar of the Old Temple, London, and another way, called Pourtepol, annexed to the former, by constant traffic of horses and carts going to and from the City, had become so rotten and miry (*adeo putride et profunde*) as to cause great inconvenience and danger. The king consequently granted, in aid of the repair of these two ways, certain customs or tolls to be levied for two years on saleable things passing along them, and by way of Charinge towards the City. From these dues all lords, ladies, religious men and ecclesiastics were to be exempted. (*Pat. R. 21 Edw. III. part 1, m. 18.*)

CHAPTER II.

The Grey Family.



ACCORDING to Dugdale (*Baronage*, i. 712) the family of Grey of Wilton was descended from Henry de Grey of Codnor, in Derbyshire, to whom Richard I., in the sixth year of his reign, gave the manor of Thurrock in Essex; which grant was confirmed by King John. By his wife, Isolda, he had six sons; of whom John, the second, was progenitor of the Lords Grey of Wilton. This John (dead before 28 March, 1266) had a son and heir, Reginald de Grey, the first of this family mentioned in connection with Portpool, who died in the first year of Edward II. (before 5 April, 1308.) An Inquisition, taken after his death at "Purtepole," states—that he died seised of a messuage with certain lands and rents there held of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul, London, by service of rent, and suit of Court, leaving John his son and heir: as appears at large by the following translation.

REGINALD DE GREY.

Chanc. Inq. p. m., 1 Edw. II., N^o 54, m. 11.

"An Inquisition taken before the Escheator of the Lord the King, on Monday the morrow of the Close of Easter, in the first year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward (22 April, 1308) at Purtepole, concerning the lands and tenements of which Reginald le Grey was seised on the day on which he died in his

demesne as of fee, in the county of Middlesex, by the oath of Thomas de Meldeburne (and others) who say upon their oath: that the said Reginald le Grey was seised at Purtepole, on the day on which he died, of a certain messuage, with gardens, and with one dove-house, which are worth by the year beyond reprise ten shillings. Also they say, that there are there thirty acres of arable land, which are worth by the year twenty shillings, price of the acre, eightpence; also they say, that there is there of assize-rent 22s., payable at two terms of the year; namely, at the feast of St. Michael, 11s., and at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, 11s.; also they say, that there is there a certain windmill* (*molendinum ventriticum*) which is worth by the year 20s. Also they say, that the said Reginald le Grey held all the aforesaid lands and tenements of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul, London, in chief, by the service of 42s. 2d., at two terms of the year, *etc.* (as before) to be paid; and suit of court from three weeks to three weeks. Also they say, that John le Grey is his next heir, and is of the age of thirty years and more. In witness, *etc.*"

To enable this John de Grey to alien† in 1315 some part of the property in mortmain, the Crown, at his instance, issued a writ of *ad quod damnum*, and the return made, after stating that such alienation was not to the

* "Mills anciently belonged to Lords of Manors, and the tenants were permitted to grind only at the Lord's mill."—Ellis's *Introduction to Domesday*, i. 122.

† The object of this alienation is fully stated in a subsequent chapter (p. 144).

damage of the King or any others, adds that the property is "holden of Robert de Chiggewell, by the service of rendering to the same Robert one rose yearly; and the same Robert holds the said tenements, together with other tenements, of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul, London, and the aforesaid Dean and Chapter hold the same of the Lord the King, in pure and perpetual alms." (*Inq. ad quod damnum*, 8 *Edw. II.* N^o 169.)

John de Grey died in the seventeenth year of Edward II. (1323-4) and was succeeded by his son Henry, who died in the sixteenth year of Edward III. (1343) leaving a son and heir, Reginald.

This Reginald de Grey of Wilton, in turn died seised of the Manor, "Hospitium in Portepole," which was then leased out, as appears by the Inquisition taken after his death, 44 Edward III. (1370) the translation of which here follows:—

REGINALD DE GREY OF WILTON.

Chanc. Inq. p. m., 44 Edw. III. (1st numbers) N^o 30, m. 16.

"An inquisition taken at Holbourne, in the county of Middlesex, before John de Bisshoppestone, the Escheator of the Lord the King, in the county aforesaid, on the 24th day of June, in the fourty-fourth year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest (1370) by virtue of a certain writ of the said Lord the King, sewed to this inquisition, by the oath of Roger Leget (and others) who say, upon their oath, that Reginald de Grey of Wilton upon Wee, deceased, in the writ contained, held no lands or tenements in his demesne as of fee, or in service, of the Lord the King

in chief, in the county aforesaid, on the day on which he died. But they say that the said Reginald held, on the day aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, a certain inn in *Portepole, near Holbourne*, with one garden, and eleven small shops, with the appurtenances, in his demesne, as of fee, together with three acres of land adjacent, of the Dean and Chapter of the church of St. Paul, London, by fealty, and by the service of 32s. 2d., payable at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael, equally, by the year. And they say that the aforesaid inn, garden, shops, and land, with the appurtenances, are worth, by the year, in all issues, according to the true value of the same, beyond reprises and rent resolute, 100 shillings, and are so let to farm, payable equally at the feasts aforesaid. The said Reginald died 28 May last (1370) and Henry de Grey his son and heir, is aged thirty years and more."

From Reginald the property descended to Sir Henry de Grey of Wilton, knight, who, as is shown by the Inquisition on his death in 19 Richard II., had previously enfeoffed Roger Harecourt and several others in fee of his Manor of Portpole, in Holborn, called Gray's Inn.

HENRY GREY OF WILTON.

Chanc. Inq. p. m., 19 Richard II., N^o 29.

"An inquisition taken at Holbourne, in the county of Middlesex, on Friday next after the feast of Saint Basil, in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second (16 June, 1396) before John Reche, Escheator of the Lord the King, in

the same county, by virtue of a certain writ of the said Lord the King, to the same Escheator directed and to this inquisition sewed, by the oath of John Bygonet (and others) who say, upon their oath, that Henry Greye of Wilton, Knight, in the writ named, held no lands or tenements in the said county, on the day on which he died, which are holden of the Lord the King, or of any other, because they say that the said Henry, by his deed, enfeoffed Roger Harecourt, William Danbury, John de Broughton the younger, John Boner, Rector of the church of Shirlonde, Henry Babynton, and others, whose names to the jurors aforesaid are unknown, of his manor of Portpole, in Holburne, called Greysyn, together with all the other lands and tenements which he had in the said county of Middlesex, to hold to them and their heirs for ever; by virtue of which feoffment, the aforesaid Roger, John and others were seised of the manor, lands, and tenements aforesaid, before the death of the said Henry, and at the time of his death, and still are. And they say that the said manor, together with the lands and tenements aforesaid, are holden of the Dean and Chapter of the church of St. Paul, London, by what services they know not. And they say, that the aforesaid manor, lands, and tenements, are worth, by the year, in all issues beyond reprises, according to the true value of the same, 100 shillings. And they say, that the aforesaid Henry died on Saturday next after the feast of St. Alphege last past [22 April, 1396] and that one Richard Greye is son and next heir of the same.

Henry, and was of the age of three years on Wednesday [27 Oct. 1395] next before the feast of All Saints last past."

This Henry left a son and heir Richard, who by Deed, dated 13th July, 1415, and enrolled in Chancery, confirmed the feoffment made by his father, as will be seen by the following (translated) entry in the *Close Roll*, 3 Henry V., m. 19, *dorso*:—

"To all the faithful in Christ to whom the present writing shall come, Richard Lord de Grey of Wilton Greeting in the Lord. Whereas Henry de Grey our Father formerly enfeofed John Boneyr, Clerk, and Robert Alfreton, together with others now deceased, in fee simple without any condition specified in deed or in feoffment, of his manors, lands, and tenements underwritten, to wit; of his manors of Shirlonde and Stratton in the county of Derby. . . . And also of his Manor of Portepole in the county of Middlesex with all its appurtenances called Greyes In of Wilton. . . . Know ye that we the aforesaid Richard Lord de Grey of Wilton have remised released and wholly for us and our heirs have for ever quit claimed to the aforesaid John Boneyr and Robert Alfreton being at the date of these presents in their full and peaceable possession of all and singular the aforesaid manors, lands, tenements, rents and services *etc.* all right and claim *etc.* And we the aforesaid Richard *etc.* will warrant all and singular the manors *etc.* abovesaid *etc.* . . . to the aforesaid John Boneyr and Robert Alfreton their heirs and assigns for ever. In witness *etc.*"

The Manor of Portpool or Gray's Inn continued in the possession of the Grey family till the 21st year of Henry VII. (1505) when Edmund Lord Grey of Wilton, son of John,* son of Reginald, son of Richard, who died 13 Aug. 1442 (*Inq. 20 Hen. VI. No 23*) conveyed by bargain and sale, recovery and fine, the said manor and his advowson of the chantry of Portepole, and all his possessions in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, to Hugh Denys and Mary his wife, and other feoffees, namely, Edmund Dudley, Godfrey Toppes, Edward Chamberleyne, John Erneley, Thomas Pygott, Richard Broke and Michael Fyssher, some of whom were members of Gray's Inn and eminent lawyers. In the *State Papers, Hen. VIII.*, the name of Hugh Denys frequently appears as holding offices under the Crown. He received grants of "corrody" or allowance in the King's gift, in the priory of Tywardreth, Cornwall, and in the monastery of St. Edmunds Bury; and was also keeper of the Manor and Park of Wanstede, gauger of the port of Bristol, and "verger before the King." He died 30th December, 1511. (*Privy Seals, 4 Feb. 4 Hen. VIII.*)

In the 7th Henry VIII. (1516) the survivors of the feoffees mentioned above obtained the King's licence to alienate to the Prior and Convent of Shene "the

* Dugdale (*Baronage*, i. 715) leaves the year of his decease blank, but gives "2 Martii." Now, by an Inquisition taken at Wendover, Bucks, 29 January, 1504-5, before Thomas Grove, Escheator for the counties of Bedford and Buckingham, John lord Grey of Wilton is found to have died 3 April, 14 Hen. VII. (1499) Edmund Grey being his son and heir, and then (date of Inquisition) aged thirty years. (*Esch. Inq. 18-24 Hen. VII.*)

Manor of *Portepole*, with the appurtenances, in the County of Middlesex, and four Messuages, four Gardens one Toft, eight acres of Land, and 10s. Rent, with the appurtenances in the parish of St. Andrew the Apostle, in Holborn, without the Bars of the Old Temple, London, and the advowson of the Chantry to the same Manor belonging, in the county of Middlesex, which of us are holden as an escheat for that *Robert Chigwell*, of whom the Manor aforesaid and other the premises were holden, died without heir, by service, fealty, and the rent of one red rose." (*Pat. R. 7 Hen. VIII.*, pt. 3, m. 30.)

The connection of the Chigwell family with this property is involved in much obscurity, no satisfactory information having resulted from protracted search. The name occurs frequently in records during the reigns of Edw. I. and Edw. II. Parton, in his *Account* (before quoted) p. 85, mentions "a rent of 6s., arising from a tenement and appurtenances situate within the Bars of Holburne, between the tenement of Richard de Chigwell without the same Bars west, . . . granted by Richard de Chigwell 25 Edw. I." Again, in Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum*, iii. 21, there is an extract from one of the ancient registers of St. Paul's Cathedral, relating to the rental of the prebend of Holborn about 1322, in which the tenement of "Robert de Chykwel," near the gate of the Bars, is also mentioned. And in the list of prebendaries of St. Paul's Cathedral given by Dugdale, the name of Robert de Chigwell occurs as prebendary of Reculverland in 1336.

At the Assizes holden at Chichester on the morrow of the Nativity of S. John Baptist, 7 Edw. I. (25 June 1279) Roger le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, by Robert de Chiggewell his attorney, claimed certain liberties in his manor of Bosham in Sussex; which claim was allowed by the justices. Richard de Chigewelle, Citizen of London, gave in 1298 to the Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul twenty-five shops in the parish of S. Andrew, Holeburne, extending from the corner of Purthepol southward up to his own tenement, and eleven other shops in the same parish from the king's highway westward: To hold for ever, paying yearly four shillings *pelvibus Sancti Pauli* with other sums to other places, among which 8s. to the church of S. Andrew. Witnesses; the mayor (Sir Henry le Galeys) and sheriffs* of London with others.† Ralph de Baudac, Dean of S. Paul, and the Chapter appointed two attorneys to receive in their name seisin of the tenements, whereof they had been enfeofed by Richard de Chigewelle. Dated sixth of the Ides of May (10 May) 1298.† Robert, son and heir of Richard, confirmed by deed his father's gift.† Whether or not this was the Robert Chigwell by whose death without issue his lands escheated to the Crown remains an open question; and mainly because the Escheators' Accounts for Middlesex in the reign of Hen. VII. are very defective. So far as these exist, they fail to record the

* John de Banquelle (elsewhere Bankewelle) and John de Storteforde, sheriffs. These names differ totally from those given for the same year (1298) in Orridge's (B. B.) *Citizens of London*, &c. 212.

† MSS. in the Library of St. Paul's Cathedral.

receipt of any old rent for tenements in Portpole ; and thus one chance is lost of obtaining a clue to the period of Robert Chigwell before mentioned (p. 14.)

In 1310 (not 1301, as by the Appendix of Ninth Report of the Historical Reports Commission) Robert de Chiggewell and John le Luter, being neighbours in the parish of S. John Zachary, had a dispute concerning a cess-pit near their houses.* Hamon de Chikewell witnessed in 1314, as sheriff of the City of London, a deed by the Chapter of S. Paul during the mayoralty of John de Gisors* (*de Gisorcio*). In 1319 he held the office of mayor ; and subsequently the mayoralty, being then in the king's hand, was granted, 29 Nov. 1323, during pleasure to the same Hamon (*Pat. R. 17 Edw. II. m. 10.*) Robert de Chikewell had custody in 1339 of two manors in Ireland, lately of Ralph, Count of Eu ; John de Derby clerk and John de Chickwell of London had licence in 1355 to acquire the advowson of Hemstead, near Ingham in Norfolk, and they afterwards (in 1357) conveyed the same advowson to John Maunsel (*Originalia, temp. Edw. III.*).

It appears in certain extracts from the accounts of the Stewards of Gray's Inn (*Harl. MS. 1912*) for the years 1518, 1520, and 1524, that the Society of Gray's Inn paid a rent of £6:13s. 4d., to the monastery of Shene. In these years the Steward accounts thus :—
“Paid ye Prior of Sheene for halfe a yeare's rent due for Graye's Inne, three pounds six shillings and eight

* MSS, in the Library of St. Paul's Cathedral.

pence;" and in 1535 the aforesaid rent was duly set out among the temporalities of Shene, held in the county of Middlesex (*Valor Eccl.* ii. 53).

On the dissolution of monasteries, the Priory of Shene and its possessions came to the Crown. The Minister's Accounts for Surrey, 31 Hen. VIII. (1539-40) contain the following (translated):—

“Lands and Possessions late pertaining to the Priory
of Sheene.

“The Account of Francis Shakerley collector of rents there, from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the 31st year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, unto the same feast of St. Michael the Archangel then next ensuing, in the 32nd year of the said King, to wit, for one whole year.

“Grees Inne in Middlesex.

“And for six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence for a Pension there.”

Further, Thomas Hillary, the King's Collector, accounts from Michaelmas, 1547, to Michaelmas, 1548 (*Minister's Accounts*, 1-2 *Edw. VI.*, *Roll* 32, *m.* 48), for £6:13s. 4d. for a pension (lately paid to Shene Priory) received from the Masters of Grayes Inne paid at Michaelmas only (*pro quadam pensione recepta de magistris de Grayes Inne solvenda ad festum sancti Michaelis archangeli tantum per annum*).

Dugdale, who must have consulted records not now in existence, states that this Manor or Inn was granted by the King to the Society in fee farm, “as it seems,

for by the account of the Treasurer of this Society, made 18 Nov. 32 Hen. VIII., it is evident that the said Rent of £6:13s. 4d., was paid to the King's use for the same, for one whole year ended at the feast of Annunciation of our Lady then past, and so hath been ever since, as may appear by the accounts of the succeeding Treasurers of this house" (*Orig. Jurid.* 272.)

In the year 1651, an arrangement was made with the Commissioners of the Commonwealth, by which the Pension or annual payment of £6:13s. 4d., due to the Society in respect of part of the possessions of the Prior and Convent of St. Bartholomew, and payable towards the maintenance of a Chaplain, was relinquished by purchase of the house or fee farm rent. At the Restoration this arrangement was repudiated, and rent again paid to the Crown, which subsequently sold it to Sir Philip Matthews, in whose co-heirs it vested. The Society continued to pay the fee farm rent of £6:13s. 4d. until the year 1733, when they purchased it from the parties deriving title from the co-heirs of Sir Philip Matthews.

From the year 1547 (at least) the Society has enjoyed continuous and undisturbed possession of the whole property; paying the fee farm rent of £6:13s. 4d. to the Crown until the time of the Commonwealth, to Commissioners during the Interregnum, and to the Crown again from the Restoration until the purchase in 1733, since which time it has held, and now holds, the property free from any rent or other payment.

CHAPTER III.

Gray's Inn as an Inn of Court.



THOUGH the exact date, at which Gray's Inn became solely and permanently the residence of Members of the profession of the Law, is not positively ascertained, evidence exists to show that Gray's Inn was an Inn of Court early in the fourteenth century, as may be seen by the following extract from *Harl. MS.* (1094, f. 75):—

Vincent's Visitation of Northamptonshire.

THOMAS ANDREWE of Carliel lived 1286.	=	MAGDALENA filia et hæres W ⁱ Tokett filij et hæredis Rogeri Tokett militis.
--	---	--

RALPHE ANDREW 2 Sonn Was of Grayes Inne in Com. Midd. a bencher anno 1311.	=	MARY d: & h: of WILL'M THOMPSON Lord of the Mannor of Kempton.
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Respecting the circumstances of the family of Andrewe of Carlisle, Bridges (*History of Northampton*, i. 38) gives the same pedigree, and adds that "Thomas Andrewe, in 1286, had there a considerable estate." The Inquisition, taken in 1370, records that Reginald de Grey of Wilton died seised of "a certain Inn in Portepole, near Holbourn," which Inn (*Hospitium*) was then *demised to*

farm at the yearly rent of 100 shillings. A manuscript in Herald's College (*Vincent*, 190) states :

"Grayes Inne was some tyme the Inne or lodginge of the auntyent and noble barons the lord Grayes from whom it tooke the name . . . And estate of this house was taken in the Reigne of Kinge E[dward] the 3 tyme by the gentilmen and professors of the Comon lawe as Mr. St. Lowe Kniveton a learned gentilman and a Rare antiquarye and fellowe of this Colledge affirmeth out of his own serche and Readinges of Antiquities concerninge this house."

In Gough's edition of Camden's *Britannia* (i. 20) Mr. St. Loe Kniveton is described as

"A Derbyshire gentleman, and a good antiquary, to whose studious diligence Camden acknowledges himself much indebted."

Saint Low or "Syllow" Kniveton of Mercaston, co. Derby, was admitted to Gray's Inn, 29 May, 1584.

The fact of Gray's Inn being an Inn of Court before 1370, is further confirmed by the *Harl. MS.* (1912) which contains a list of Readers of Gray's Inn, with their armorial bearings depicted. The dates, at which the first fourteen of these filled that office, are not given. The first named in the list is William de Skipwith, Justice of the Common Pleas in 1359; the second, John Markham, Justice of the Common Pleas in 1396; the third, William Gascoigne, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1400. The remaining Readers were elevated to the Bench between 1403 and 1483. Of these, Sir Thomas Billinge, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1464, in a letter of William Paston, dated July, 1454, is quoted as saying to one Ledam:—

"I wylde sye schull do wyll, be cause ye ar a felaw in Gray's In, wer I was a felaw" (*Paston Letters* (ed. Gairdner) i. 297).

Up to recent times it was the custom of this Society (and of the three other Inns) when any member attained the dignity of the Coif—in other words, became a Serjeant-at-law—to give a breakfast, at which the new Serjeant, before his absolute retirement, delivered a final address to the Society which he was then about to quit. Amongst the *Yelverton MSS.*, now in the possession of Lord Calthorpe, who kindly permitted a copy to be taken for the Society, is the farewell address of Christopher Yelverton (afterwards (1603) knighted) in Michaelmas Term, 1589, on his being made a Serjeant, wherein he speaks of his ancestors being of the House "200 years ago at the least."

The following is his address:—"I cannot (gentlemen) take my leave of you without some griefe, because I have lived so long amongst you with so great likeing, for as the tree that is deeply rooted is not soone transplanted, so the course that hath beene long settled is not easily altered. . . . * Well, I feare I have holden

* A portion is here omitted, although the whole address merits preservation. The words used in the "Introduction" to this "Address" at length, which was privately printed in 1882 by the Society, are emphatically true. They speak of it as "admirable alike in the high moral tone; in the grateful remembrance, gracefully expressed, of the advantages acquired and of the pleasures derived by the speaker during his membership; and in the fine *esprit de corps* displayed throughout."

you too long with this unnecessary and needlesse discourse, but common order urgeth me to saye some what, and mine owne private affection (because it is the last speach I shall use unto you, as being one of you, and loathe so soon to leave you, and most willing the best that I maie to advise you) would move me to saye much more. For I doe acknowledge myself deeplie and infinitely indebted unto this house for the singuler and exceeding favours that I and mine ancestors have receaved in it, and for the great preferments that we have attained to by it, for *two hundred years agoe at the least have some of them lived here*, and from hence have risen to serve in honorable roome, and since that time there was scant any age wherein some of us have not beene of this societie, and thereby growne to best place heere and to good calling in the commonwealth. There is no vice that I hold more inhumane than Ingratitude, for it is odious both with God and man, and though there is in us naturally a more perfect remembrance of the injuries wherewith we be vexed than of the benefittes wherewith we be blessed (as wronges for the most parte be written in adamant, and good turnes be drawne but in sand) yet I do assure you, if ever I had beene grieved with the one, as I was not, yet would I never forget the other, because I ought not. For there is nothing soe much to be misliked in this life as a man defiled with these two staines, unthankfulness and unfaithfulness, and he that attainteth a man of these two injuries hath condemned him as much as if he had

charged him with all the vexations and sclaunders of the world ; and therefore if ever my credit can aspire to accomplish any service acceptable to this House, if I doe not to the uttermost that I may advance the honor of it, let me for the former curtesies that I have receaved be reputed to be unthankfull, and for the not performance of the dutie that I owe, be protested to be unfaithfull."

The *Harl. MS.* (1912) contains a table showing the number of gentlemen admitted into the Society in each year from 1521 to 1674; a list of the names of such nobility, spiritual and temporal, as have been admitted of the Society; a general collection of the several Calls of Ancients from 1514 to 1674; an alphabetical list of the Benchers and Treasurers, with other matter; the whole bearing intrinsic evidence of having been directly drawn from authentic sources.

The compiler of this manuscript was Simon Segar, grandson of Sir William Segar, Garter King-of-Arms; of which Segar family several were members of Gray's Inn. Simon Segar was admitted in the year 1656; and on the 14th of June, 1667, appointed "Collector of all the dutys of the House, except Commons due to the Steward." In 1670, he was made third Butler, and in 1674, second Butler and Library Keeper. Subsequently (1675) several sums of money were paid to him for "setting up of the Readers' coates of armes in the Library." None of these shields are now to be found, but the arms drawn and coloured in his manuscript are,

doubtless, duplicates of them, and as such most valuable, because in some cases absent from the heraldic dictionaries of Burke and others, and in many showing important variations of charge or tincture.

The early records of the Society do not seem to have been preserved with that care which their importance demanded. One volume, not now to be found, existing in Dugdale's time, and largely quoted by him (*Orig. Jurid.*) was also used by Segar, as already related. By the *Catalogi Librorum Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ*, published in 1697, it appears that Francis Bernard, M.D., had amongst his collection of manuscripts a folio volume entitled, *Ancient Orders of Gray's Inn*, and containing also the Statutes of the University of Cambridge and of Christ's College there; hence shown to be a totally distinct work. This afterwards belonged to Charles Bernard, Esq., Serjeant Surgeon to Queen Anne, and was sold at the sale of his library, March, 1710.* Dr. Bernard, who had been Chief Physician to King James II., is said to have acquired the best private collection of scarce and curious books that had been seen in England: he was certainly a good judge of their value. They appear to have been sold by auction in 1698 (the date of the catalogue) and to have realised the nett sum of £1,600. (Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes*, iv. 104.)

* A copy of the Catalogue of the Sale is in Dr. Williams's Library, Grafton Street, London.

Before Segar's volume passed into the Harleian collection it appears to have belonged to Humfrey Wanley, Lord Oxford's librarian, who describes it in the Harleian catalogue as "a paper-book in folio bought of me." Wanley was in the habit of purchasing manuscripts on his own account, though giving always the preference to Lord Harley in any transaction. He may well, therefore, have bought this volume, as he was always on the look-out for books or manuscripts to be obtained from any quarter. Numerous instances of his zeal might be taken from his *Diary* (*Lansdowne MSS.* 771, 772.) For example, when projecting a visit to Sir George Wheler, one of the Prebendaries of Durham, he writes "I hope, God willing, to go down, because I understand that they [meaning the Dean and Chapter] have Books, Charters and other things there which will be more useful to the world in my Lord's Library than in that remote corner of the kingdom." To Wanley's indefatigable labours as an antiquary the Society, no less than the public, are greatly indebted for the preservation of a manuscript which records the name and memory of many members whose existence would otherwise be unknown. A conjecture may be ventured as to the acquisition of the manuscript by Wanley. Simon Segar (the compiler) made his will, dated 9 January, which was duly proved 17 January, 1683-4, by his widow and sole executrix. In it no specific mention is made of any manuscript collections. It may fairly be inferred that the eldest son, Simon, would have a claim on such property left by his father, and this

Simon the younger was on intimate terms with Wanley; and not only so, but solicitous at one time of gaining Wanley's interest towards obtaining for him the office of Lancaster Herald, then vacant by the death of an officer of Heralds' College. It is not, therefore, improbable that somewhere about this time he may have even given the volume to Wanley, or the latter may have paid some trifling sum to the owner. At all events, the manuscript could not have been the property of the Society; for Mr. Booth, one of the benchers of Gray's Inn, was not only ignorant of its existence, but, having discovered it, went in person to examine and utilize its contents, as shown by the following extracts from "Wanley's Diary" (*Lansd. MS. 772*):—

A.D. 1725.

April 6.—"A letter to Mr. Boothe of Greys Inne, in answer to his *Quære* about Mr. Saint-Loe Knyveton an Antiquary, who died A.D. 1628."

April 7.—"Mr. Boothe came late to see the MS. 94. C. 15. relating to Grayes Inne, which I mentioned to him in my Letter of yesterday; and which, he says, will be of great use to him."

May 1.—"Mr. Booth came, & perused the MS. 94. C. 15 [now 1912]."

A.D. 1726.

May 23.—"Mr. Booth came, & desired that one of his clerks may look into my Lords MS. relating to Grayes Inne."

Mr. Foss has endeavoured to throw discredit on the existence of Gray's Inn as an Inn of Court before the reign of Henry VII. or Henry VIII. (he is rather vague as to which king), although he admits (*Judges of England*, iii. 382) that "the evidence of Fortescue may be taken as demonstrative of Gray's Inn having been occupied by students of the law, certainly as early as the reign of Henry VI., and probably before." The passage before quoted (p. 22) from Yelverton's address, delivered in 1589 to those who were then well acquainted with the history of this Inn, and moreover possessed records now unhappily lost, is strongly confirmatory of its antiquity; for his "two hundred years ago at the least" would go back to the reign of Richard the Second.

In 4 Henry V. (1416) mention is made of the house of the Treasurer of England in Gray's Inn:—"10th August. To Sir John Rothenale, knight, keeper of the King's wardrobe. In money paid to him, arising from the fifteenths and tenths, viz., by the hands of John Feriby, receiving the money from a certain attorney of the Lord de Talbot, dwelling in Grayes Inn, at the house of the Treasurer of England, for the expenses of the household of the Emperor whilst at Eltham. By writ, &c.—£200" (*Devon's Issues of the Exchequer*, 348.)

It may be concluded, upon the evidence afforded by the above records, that, although the precise date of the formation of the Society of Gray's Inn cannot be ascertained, there is no reason for supposing it to be of less antiquity than any other Inn of Court. As a recent

writer has remarked, "the four Inns of Court stand upon a footing of equality. No precedence, priority, or superior antiquity is conceded to, or claimed by, one Inn beyond another—*nihil prius aut posterius, nihil majus aut minus*. They form together one university. The zeal of individual members has sometimes ascribed to one Inn eminence or antiquity above its sister-inns; but they are now what they were when Shirley dedicated to them his masque, *The Triumph of Peace*—"the four equal and honourable Societies of the Inns of Court" (Pearce's *Inns of Court*, 61).

The general daily life in the Inns of Court in olden time is described by Fortescue (*De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, chap. 49) as of a varied and attractive character. He says, "There is both in the Inns of Court and the Inns of Chancery a sort of an academy or gymnasium fit for persons of their station; where they learn singing, and all kinds of music, dancing and such other accomplishments and diversions, which are called revels, as are suitable to their quality, and such as are usually practised at Court. At other times, out of term, the greater part apply themselves to the study of the law. Upon festival days, and after the offices of the Church are over, they employ themselves in the study of sacred and profane history; here everything which is good and virtuous is to be learned, all vice is discouraged and banished. So that knights, barons, and the greatest nobility of the kingdom, often place their children in those Inns of Court; not so much to make the laws

their study, much less to live by the profession, having large patrimonies of their own, but to form their manners and to preserve them from the contagion of vice. The discipline is so excellent, that there is scarce ever known to be any piques or differences, any bickerings or disturbances amongst them. The only way they have of punishing delinquents is by expelling them the society; which punishment they dread more than criminals do imprisonment and irons; for he who is expelled out of one society is never taken in by any of the other. Whence it happens, that there is a constant harmony amongst them, the greatest friendship, and a general freedom of conversation. The manner and method how the laws are studied in those places, is pleasant, and excellently well adapted for proficiency. . . Neither at Orleans, where both the Canon and Civil Laws are professed and studied, and whither students resort from all parts; neither at Angiers, Caen, nor any other University in France, Paris excepted, are there so many students who have past their minority as in our Inns of Court, where the natives only are admitted."

CHAPTER IV.

**Ancient Constitution—Readings—
Moots—Ancient Orders.**



ORIGINALLY the Members of the Society of Gray's Inn were classified as follows:—Students, Inner Barristers, Utter Barristers, Ancients, Readers, and Benchers. Our earliest information concerning these degrees, or some of them, is contained in the return to a Commission (printed in Waterhouse's *Commentary upon Fortescue's De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, 544) issued by Henry VIII., to inquire into the form and order of study practised in the "Houses of Court," which return describes the mode of study and the course of living at the Inns of Court with considerable minuteness. The Commissioners, Thomas Denton, Nicholas Bacon, and Robert Carey, state: "First it is to be considered, that none of the four Houses of Courts have any Corporation, whereby they are enabled to purchase, receive, or take Lands or Tenements or any other revenue, nor have anything towards the maintenance of the House, saving that every one that is admitted Fellow, after that he is called

to the Masters Commons, payeth yearly 3 shillings 4 pence, which they call the Pension money, and in some Houses every man for his admittance payeth 20 pence, and also besides that yearly for his Chamber 3 shillings 4 pence, all which money is the onely thing they have towards the reparations and rent of their House and the wages of their Officers. The whole company and fellowship of Learners, is divided and sorted into three parts and degrees; that is to say, into Benchers, or, as they call them in some of the houses, Readers, Utter-Barresters, and Inner-Barresters. Benchers, or Readers, are called such as beforetime have openly read; and to them is chiefly committed the government and ordering of the house, as to men meetest, both for their age, discretion and wisdomes; and of these is one yearly chosen, which is called the Treasurer, or in some House, Pensioner, who receiveth yearly the said Pension money, and therewith dischargeth such charges as above written, and of the receipt and payment of the same is yearly accountable.

“ Utter-Barresters are such, that for their learning and continuance, are called by the said Readers to plead and argue in the said House, doubtful Cases and Questions, which amongst them are called *Motes*, at certain times propounded, and brought in before the said Benchers, as Readers, and are called Utter-Barresters, for that they, when they argue the said *Motes*, sit uttermost on the *formes*, which they call the *Barr*, and this degree is the chiefest degree for learners in the

House next the Benchers ; for of these be chosen and made the Readers of all the Inns of Chancery, and also of the most ancient of these is one elected yearly to read amongst them, who after his reading, is called a Benchers, or Reader.

“All the residue of learners are called Inner-Barresters, which are the youngest men, that for lack of learning, and continuance, are not able to argue and reason in these *Motes*, nevertheless whensoever any of the said *Motes* be brought in before any of the said Benchers, then two of the said Inner-Barresters sitting on the said *forme* with the Utter-Barresters, doe for their exercises recite by heart the pleading of the same *Mote-Case*, in *Law-French*, which pleading is the declaration at large of the said *Mote-Case*, the one of them taking the part of the plaintiff, and the other the part of the defendant.”

“Every quarter, once or more if need shall require, the Readers and Benchers cause one of the Officers to summon the whole Company openly in the Hall at dinner, that such a night the Pension, or as some Houses call it the Parliament, shall be holden, which Pension, or Parliament in some Houses, is nothing else but a conference and assembly of their Benchers, and Utter-Barresters onely, and in some other of the houses, it is an assembly of Benchers, and such of the Utter-Barresters and other ancient and wise men of the House, as the Benchers have elected to them before time, and these together are named the Sage Company,

and meet in a place therefore appointed, and there treat of such matters as shall seem expedient for the good ordering of the House, and the reformation of such things as seeme meet to be reformed. In these are the Readers both for the Lent and the Summer Vacation chosen; and also if the Treasurer of the House leave off his Office, in this is a new chosen. And alwayes at the Parliament holden after Michaelmas, two Auditors appointed there, to hear, and take the Accounts for the year of the Treasurer, and in some House, he accounts before the whole Company at the Pension, and out of these Pensions all misdemeanours and offences done by any Fellow of the House, are reformed and ordered according to the discretion of certain of the most ancient of the House, which are in Commons at the time of the offence done."

This return does not specifically mention the Ancients. From various entries in the records of the Society, the Ancients, or, as they were more frequently called, "The Grand Company of Ancients," consisted of three classes, viz., Barristers called by seniority to that degree; sons of Judges who by right of inheritance were admitted Ancients; and persons of distinction, who, to use the words of Fortescue, were placed in the Inns of Court, "not so much to make the Laws their study, much less to live by the profession, having large patrimonies of their own, but to form their manners. and to preserve them from the contagion of vice." By an Order dated July, 3 & 4 Philip and Mary (1557) it was ordered,

“that every Fellow elected to be one of the Ancients should thenceforth, for the whole time of every the nine Vacations next ensuing their said election, be attendant as well upon the Reader for his Autumnal and Lent Vacations as upon the Marshall chosen at the Feast of our Lord, upon the penalty of forty shillings for every one making default” (*Orig. Jurid.* 274.) Sons of Judges and persons of distinction were allowed to be of the Grand Company without any charge of vacations. By an Order of the 5th February, 35 Elizabeth, it was “ordered, that at the Cross Table in the Hall, being a Table only for the Ancients, which could not conveniently have place at the Upper Table, no other should sit or take place” (*ib.* 278.) And in the 6th of James I. it was ordered, that the two Ancients who are next eligible to be Readers shall be assistants to the Reader, and those assistants shall sit at the Reader’s Table, but not have voice in Pension. On the point of seniority entitling to the degree of Ancient, the dictum of Serjeant Talfourd in *Hayward’s Case*, 68, may be adduced—“I apprehend the course is this: after a certain number of years spent in the Inn, the Barristers by mere seniority become what are called Ancients.”

The last call of Ancients was made in 1716, when it was ordered, “That whereas this Society has thought fit not to call any of y^e Barristers to y^e Ancients’ Table, hereafter the Barristers according to their seniority shall have their seats in the Pews where the Ancients former satt.”

The *apprenticii*,* or scholars, were divided into three distinct classes. To begin with the junior class. This embraced the students or noviciates, who, not being competent to give instruction, were content to receive it. The next, or second class, were those who conducted the educational exercises prescribed. The third, or senior class, were the *apprenticii ad legem*, who, from their standing and acquirements, were allowed by the Judges to practise as advocates.

There were two sorts of barristers, the *junior* and the *senior*. The *juniors* were barristers of the society—mere academics. The *seniors*, on the other hand, were barristers at law, allowed by the Courts to practise as advocates; and corresponded precisely with the ancient *apprenticii ad legem*.

The word barrister was not derived from the bar of a Court of Justice, but from the bar, or rostrum, at which exercises were performed in the hall of the society.

In ancient times—that is, down to the seventeenth century—the call to the bar was not by the Governors or Benchers, but by the Reader of the Inn; who examined the candidates, and advanced or kept them back according to their deserts. The Judges in general paid regard to the certificate implied in the call; because the call was not a matter of course, but involved investigation. The preparation required to qualify for the bar was in the

* These particulars are mainly derived from Mr. J. F. Macqucen's *Lecture on the Early History, &c. of the Inns of Court and Chancery*, 1851.

days of our forefathers more protracted than at present. The young student who had left the University of Oxford or Cambridge, was first entered of an Inn of Chancery, where he worked for two years in getting up what was considered the rudimental parts of the law. He then ascended to an Inn of Court, and there his first endeavour was to cultivate the art of *bolting*—a strange name for an intellectual operation—which consisted of conversational arguments upon cases and questions put to him by a bencher and two barristers, sitting as his judges in private. He afterwards—that is, on becoming an expert *bolter*—was admitted to the *mootings*, or public disputations of the Fellows, and at the end of some four or five years was made a junior barrister. When of eight years' standing on the books of the upper house, he became a senior barrister, and then was opened to him the place of Reader to one of the Inns of Chancery. But he was not suffered to practise in Court till a further term of three years had expired; in other words, not until he had for eleven years studied the law and conformed to the discipline. Indeed, it was ordered by command of the Judges in the first of Elizabeth, that no barrister should presume to plead in Court until he was of twelve years' standing.

The position of Reader was one of considerable dignity and importance; and although he was expected to give great entertainments, which involved a large expenditure that fell entirely upon his own private means, he was generally not unwilling to take the

office on account of the prospective advantages gained. He had the power of calling to the bar, and secured a first claim to a vacant judgeship. From the class of Readers were chosen the King's Attorney-General, Solicitor-General and King's Serjeant. Failing these higher grades, he might be made Attorney-General to the Court of Wards and Liveries, or Duchy of Lancaster. On being appointed to read, he became a nominal member of the Bench, though not duly qualified to take part in the proceedings of the governing body until he had finished his Reading.

Dugdale (*Origines Juridiciales*, p. 313) prints from the Register of Gray's Inn, the following "Orders made by the Justices of both Benches, and Barons of the Exchequer, for the better regulating of the Readings in all the Inns of Court :"—

"I.—AS TO THE READINGS AND MOOTINGS.

" 33 *Eliz.*—Whereas the Readings in Houses of Court have, time out of mind, continued every Lent and August, till of late that divers Readers have had fewer Readings than by the ancient Orders of the said Houses they ought, to the great hindrance of learning, not only in the Houses of Court, but also in Houses of Chancery, and the exercises of Moots, very profitable for study, are cut off almost the one half or more ; and whereas the excessive and sumptuous charges of such Readings brought in of late, contrary to the

ancient usage, have been the chief occasion of the same, which, if it should be permitted, would be almost an utter overthrow to the learning and study of the Law, and consequently an intolerable mischief to the Commonwealth of this realm: Therefore, the two Chief Justices, the Chief Baron, and all the residue of the Justices of both Benches, and of the Barons of the Exchequer, well perceiving that these late examples are so dangerous that they are no longer to be suffered, have thought it very necessary to order that the charges of the Readings shall not be overburthenous, and that no such Reader shall allow any greater diet in the Hall of every such House, either in wine or meat, than was allowed usually before the first year of the Queen's Majesty's reign that now is

“ 36 *Eliz.*—It was ordered that none should be called to read in regard to antiquity, or of course; but only such as were of good sufficiency for their learning, credit, and integrity.

“ 38 *Eliz.*—It was ordered that the Readers should be chosen for their learning; for their duly keeping exercises; for their honest behaviour and good disposition; and such as, for their experience and practice, be able to serve the Commonwealth.

“ 12 *Jac.*—It was declared, that the maintaining of the Readings in the Inns of Court and Chancery, in their due execution, is a principal means to breed and increase learning.”

Various orders relating to the duties of Readers are frequently met with in the records of the Society. In 1581, the privilege of admitting any person as a member of Gray's Inn was taken away, and it was ordered, that “every person that shall be admitted of the Society, shall personally present himself at Pension and require to be admitted.”

In consequence of the great expense (as before mentioned) attendant upon the office of Reader, it was occasionally declined or evaded. When declined, the Reader, by payment of a fine, was exonerated from his duties, and allowed the privileges of a Bencher as if he had read; but, to prevent any neglect of duty, or evasion, it was ordered that all those admitted to the Bench, not being past their Readings, should deposit 100 marks as a *caution*, to be repaid when they should have performed their several Readings. A State Paper of Elizabeth, 1577, and a close copy of it among the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum give lists of Readers and Barristers of good practice. These lists are here printed. The prefixes *Pro.*, *Pa.* point to the religion of the persons against whose names they are placed—*Pro.* = Protestant, *Pa.* = Papist.

[State Papers (Domestic) Eliz. 1577. cxi. 27.]

“A viewe of the chyfe Reders double and single and
of the chyfe Baresters for the practyse in the
4^o Innes of Courte.

In Hospitio Gerarde attornei generall Reginae
Graiano. Eliz.

Sackeforde Mr. of the requestes.
Single Reders.

Pa. Meres of the counsell at Yorke of
good lyvyng.

Pro. Barton of the counsell in the
marches of Wales of good
lyvyng.

Double Readers *Pa.* Ketchin of the counsell of the
cytye of London, welthy.

Pro. Alcocke of Canterbury in Kente,
poore.

**Pro.* Rodes of the counsell of Yorke of
greate lyvyng and very lerned.

Pro. Colby of grete lyvyng and is a
redre double this lente.

Single Reders **Pro.* Hunte of an hunderethe marke
landes, recorder of Cambridge,
very lerned.

Pa. Kerle of grete lyvyng.

Pa. Alington discountynuethe, pore.

Pro. Anger very lerned, welthie.

Pro. Whiskyns, lerned, pore, of smale
fame for practyse.

- **Pro.* Yelverton of greate gayne, very welthie, lerned.
- **Pro.* Snage of greate lyvyng, learned, of greate practyse.
- **Pro.* Brogrove very lerned, pore, smaly practised, worthie of greate practise.
- Baresters of Burnam at Yorke.
- Name for Burkett at Yorke, the Quenes
- ther practise. attorney there.
- Nevyll at Yorke.
- **Pro.* Ion very lerned.
- Pro.* Kempe, lerned.
- Pa.* Escoute.
- Pa.* Stuarde } no practisers.
- Pro.* Purfray }
- **Pro.* Danyell of grete practise, religious, very welthie.
- Pa.* Smythe } smaly practised.
- Pa.* Bothe }
- **Pa.* Godfrey well practised, riche.
- **Pro.* Suttleworthe very lerned, we[l]thie well practised.
- Pa.* Williams, welthie, smalie lerned, well practised.
- Hactenus Greyes Inne.*

[Endorsed] The names of certayne lawyers with their qualities, &c.

1579.

* Distinguished in MS. (for some reason) with a star (*).

A Reading of the “famous and learned” Robert Callis upon the Statute of 23 Henry VIII., cap. 5, *Of Sewers*, as delivered by him in Gray’s Inn in 1622, may be mentioned here. The preface tells us that Callis had attained to great knowledge in the laws of this Realm, “which were his profession,”—and being for many years a Commissioner of Sewers in his native countrey of Lincolnshire, “which abounds in vast Fens and Marishes, he particularly applied himself to the study of these laws of Sewers, and made choice to read upon the Statute whereon that Commission is principally grounded.” It is only necessary to quote that portion which refers to his connection with Gray’s Inn, as follows:—“My most worthy fellows and companions of this noble and renowned Society, the hour-glass of my puisne time is run, and I am now come to take possession of your Reader’s place; wherein I must hazard to your censures the fortunes of my inability. These twenty and six years compleat I have had continuance here, and in that time I have onely taken the measure and length of your Hall, and herein I acknowledge *Gray’s Inn* to be the patron of my best fortunes, and yourselves the best companions of my forepast and present life. I made a question, when it came to my turn to read, whether I should turn therefrom or not, being then troubled about two things, *charge* and *care*, both which I put into a pair of scales, wherein I thought charge weighed heavy and solid (for *ibi poncbantur solidi*), care notwithstanding had his equal weight with the

other, and poised the scales even; yet I considered the small substance I had got came by my profession. I therefore took myself both in credit and conscience bound to undertake this burthensome place, for the maintenance and preservation of the honour of this House; and with that I put *charge* and care in one scale, and *resolution* in the other which scaled them both up."

The Readings were greatly interrupted during the Commonwealth. In 1657, Cromwell's Parliament ordered "that it be recommended to his Highness and the Council to take some effectual course, upon advice with the Judges, for reforming the government of the Inns of Court; and likewise for placing of godly and able ministers there, and providing a sufficient maintenance for their encouragement; and also for reviving the *Readings* in the several Inns of Court, and the keeping up of exercise by the students there" (Burton's *Diary*, ii. 313). Nothing, however, seems to have been done. At the Restoration, the Readings were again renewed, and some of the old customs revived, as appears from the following extract from Pepys' *Diary*, 28th Feb. 1663-4:—"Lord's Day. Up and walked to Paul's; and by chance it was an extraordinary day for the Readers of the Inns of Court and all the Students to come to church, it being an old ceremony not used these twenty-five years upon the first Sunday in Lent."

Simon Segar (already mentioned, p. 23) drew up a "Succession of Readers," as he calls his table, and

affixed to each person's name a coloured representation of his arms. This list now follows ; but, failing reproduction in drawing, these heraldic bearings are expressed in *blazon*, or verbal description. Occasionally the shields are left imperfect by Segar, from want of exact knowledge, or other cause. All these deficiencies are duly noted in the following pages, as they occur.

It may be well to add that a slight liberty has been taken with the MS., the precise extent of which is shown by these two entries on f. 177 (printed on p. 54):—

[Shield of Arms in trick and coloured]	Admitted —————	1544	} John Jefferyes K ^t
	Barrester —————	1546	
	Ancient —————	1552	
	Reader Quadr' ————	1561	
	Serviens —————	1567	
	Serviens R' —————	1572	
	Just' Banco R' ————	1576	
	Capt' Bar' Scacc' ————	1577	}

[Shield of Arms in trick and coloured]	Admitted —————	1542	} Edward Halsall
	Barrester —————	1545	
	Ancient —————	1552	
	Reader Autm' ————	1559	

Autumnal' nulla Lectura

As will be seen on reference to the list of "Readers" reproduced in the following pages (45—76), Segar's abbreviated Latin terms, such as *dupl' Lect' Quadr'*, *non legebat*, &c., are turned into English and reduced to uniformity throughout ; a few simple abbreviations being employed, which are set out at length, in connection with the windows, at page 129.

A Succession of Readers

45

extracted from severall ANCIENT REGESTERS
with their COATES ARMORIALL
in memorie thereof.

- [f. 172]
Az. on a chief or
a demi lion ram-
pant, issuant gu.
[*302, row 3]
- Markham, John**
King's serj^t 1391; Just. C. P. 1397; Just.
K. B. 1444; Chief Just. K. B. 1462.
- Arg. on a pale sa.
a pike's head
couped of the
field.
[*308, row 3]
- Gascoigne, William**
King's serj^t 1398; Chief Just. K. B. 1401.
- Arg. 3 mole-hills
vert.
[*303, row 3]
- Tildsley, Thomas**
King's serj^t 1403.
- Arg. a bend engr.
gules.
[*308, row 4]
- Colpepper, John**
King's serj^t 1401; Just. C. P. 1406.
- Erm. on bend sa.
3 martlets or.
- Cheney, William**
Serj^t 1411; Just. K. B. 1414; Chief Just.
K. B. 1424.
Admitted 21 Jan. 1562-3 Henry afterwards Lord Cheney.
- Arg. within a
border engr. a
chev. betw. 3
maseles sa.
- Martine, John**
Serj^t 1411; Just. C. P. 1423.
- Gu. three broad
arrows (points
downwards) arg.
- Hales, John**
King's serj^t 1414; Just. C. P. 1423; Just.
K. B. 1424.
Admitted 4 March 1609-10 James lord Hales.
- [f. 172 b.]
Arg. 3 bars gu.
in chief a grey-
hound courant
sable.
- Skypwith, William**
King's serj^t 1355; Just. C. P. 1360; Chief
Bar. Exch. 1363.
- Arg. three lions
rampant guard-
ant, and a chief
gules.
- Yelverton, William**
Serj^t 1440; Just. K. B. 1444.
- Gu. a mule pas-
sant argent.
- Moyle, Walter**
Serj^t 1453; King's serj^t 1454; Just. C. P.
1454.

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*.

Arg. a cross
betw. four cross-
crosslets fitchy
gu. in fess point
an annulet of the
field.

Or, 3 piles vert
(centre one
wavy); a border
az. bezanty.

[*302, row 4]

Or, a cross vert.

[*302, row 4]

Billinge, Thomas

Serjt^t 1453; King's serjt^t 1458; Just. K. B.
1465; Chief Just. K. B. 1469.

Brian, Thomas

Serjt^t 1464; Chief Just. C. P. 1485.

Hussey, William; knt.

King's attorney 1472; Serjt^t 1478; Chief
Just. K. B. 1482.

Arg. a stork sa.
beaked & mem-
bered gules.

Starkey, Humphrey

Serjt^t 1478; Chief Bar. Exch. 1484.

[* * *A leaf (formerly pp. 32, 33) is here missing:
names supplied from "The Index" at f. 171.*]

[Page 32]

Or, 2 lions pas-
sant azure.

[*309, row 2]

Dudley, Edmund

Privy counsellor, *temp.* Hen. VII.

Or, 3 bars gemels
gu. surmounted
of a lion rampant
sa. [*301, row 2]

Fairefax, William; knt.

Serjt^t 1504; Just. C. P. 1509; died 1514.

Or, 3 bars gemels
sa. surmounted
of a lion rampant
gu. [*304, row 4]

Fairefax, Thomas; knt.

Knighted at Touraine 25 Dec. 1513.

Per chevron vert
and or, 3 eagles
displayed.

[*301, row 5]

Fineux, John; knt.

Serjt^t 1485; Just. C. P. 1494; Chief Just.
of England 1495; died 1525.

Gules, 3 lions
rampant or.

[*302, row 3]

Fitzherbert, Anthony; knt.

Serjt^t 1510; King's serjt^t 1516; Just. C. P.
1522; died 1538.

Oxonbrigge, Thomas, Serjt^t 1495.

Yaxley,† John, Serjt^t 1495.

* Dugdale's *Orig. Jur.*

† *Plumpton Correspondence*, 152.

[Page 33]

Sa. 11 roundles
betw. 2 flaunches
arg.

[*302, row 4]

[Gu. 3 arrows
(points down-
wards) argent.]

Argent, on a
bend sable 3
garbs or.

Spelman, John

Lent Reader 1513-14; Just. K. B. 1532.

Hales, John

Autumn Reader 1514.

Hesketh, Richard

Lent Reader 1514-15.

Martine, William, Autumn Reader 1515.

Tyngledon, Henry, Lent Reader 1515-16.

Dillon, Peter, Autumn Reader 1516.

Arg. on a bend
gules, cotised sa.
3 pairs of wings
conjoined in lure
of the field.

[*307, row 5]

Wingfeild, Humfrey; knt.

Lent Reader 1516-17; Speaker of the
House of Commons *temp.* Hen. VIII.;
died 1546. [Gough, *Sepulchral Monu-
ments*, ii. 387.]

No Autumn Reading because of the Plague.

[f. 173]

Gu. a chev. betw.
3 leopards' faces
argent.

Petitt, John

Autumn Reader 1518; double Lent Reader
1526; Bar. Exch. 1528.

Arg. on a chev.
gu. betw. 3 goats'
heads erased az.
collared and at-
tired or, as many
lozenges of the
last; on a chief
sa. a lion passant
erm. [*301, r. 3]

Gu. a lion pas-
sant or betw. 3
besants.

Hind, John; knt.

Autumn Reader 1519; double Lent Reader
1527; triple Lent Reader 1532; Serjeant
1532; King's serjeant 1535; Justice of the
Common Pleas 1546.

Harbrowne, George

Autumn Reader 1520.

No Lent Reading because of infection.

Or, on a fess
betw. 4 fleurs-de-
lis gu. a fleur-de-
lis arg.

Challinor, Robert

Ancient 1514; Autumn Reader, 1522.

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*.

Per pale or and
arg. a chev. betw.
3 escallops gules.

Browne, Francis

Autumn Reader, 1521; double Lent Reader
1528.

No Autumn Reading by reason of the sickness of Roger Yorke.

Arg. a saltire
azure.

Yorke, Roger

Ancient 1515; Lent Reader 1523; double
Lent Reader 1531; Serj^t 1532.

Arg. a bear sa-
lient sa. collared
& chained or.

Baresford, Edward

Ancient 1516; Autumn Reader 1524.

[f. 173 b.]

Gu. a chev. arg.
charged with tor-
teaux and 3 bars
of the field betw.
3 leopards' faces
of the 2nd.

[*306, row 3]

Coles,† Humfrey

Ancient 1516; Lent Reader 1524.

[† COLLES. Gu. on chev. arg. pelletée 2 bars gemelles
betw. 3 lions' heads erased or. Strong—*Heraldry of Here-
fordshire.*]

Gu. 3 broad ar-
rows (points
downwards) or.

[*302, row 2]

Hales, Christopher; knt.

Ancient 1516; Autumn Reader 1525;
King's sol. 1526; King's att. 1530; Master
of the Rolls 1537.

Az. a fess erm.
betw. 3 lions'
heads erased or.
[*308, row 4]

Harlakenden, Thomas

Ancient 1516; Lent Reader 1525.

Az. a fess betw.
3 garbs or.

White, Edward

Ancient 1516; Autumn Reader 1526.

Sable, a bend
ermine.

Whittenhall, George

Ancient 1516; Autumn Reader 1527.

No Autumn Reading.

Arg. on a bend sa.
3 lions' heads
erased of the field
crowned or.

Wroth, Robert

Autumn Reader Elect 1528; Attorney of
Duchy of Lanc. 1534.

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridiciales*.

Barry of 6 arg.
and az. a border
quarterly or and
of the 2nd.

Grey, William

Ancient 1522; Autumn Reader 1529.

[f. 174]

Quarterly, or and
gules; over all a
bend vair.

Sackville, Richard

Ancient 1522; Lent Reader 1529; Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations 1530.

✓ Arg. 2 pales sa.
[rightly paly of
6 arg. and sa.] a
fess gules.

Walsingham, William

Ancient 1522; Autumn Reader 1530.

Sir Francis Walsingham, knt. admitted 28 Jan. 1522[-3].

Az. a lion rampant
arg. crowned or;
a border of the
2nd charged with
eight pellets.

Henley, Walter; knt.

Ancient 1522; Lent Reader 1530; double
Lent Reader 1535; Att. of Augmentations
1540; Knight 1547.

Arg. a bend engr.
gules.
[*308, row 4]

Colpeper, John

Ancient 1522; Autumn Reader 1531.

Az. a cross moline or;
a crescent
argent for difference.

Mollineux, Edmund; knt.

Ancient 1528; Lent Reader 1533; double
Lent Reader 1536; King's serj^t 1543;
Just. C. P. 1550.

Gu. 3 broad arrows (pts. downwards), 2 & 1 arg.

Hales, James; knt.

Ancient 1528; Autumn Reader 1533;
double Lent Reader 1537; triple Lent
Reader 1540; Serj^t 1541; King's serj^t
1544; Just. C. P. 1549.

Gu. a mule passant arg.

Moyle, Thomas; knt.

Ancient 1528; Lent Reader 1534; double
Lent Reader 1539; Knight 1541; Speaker
in Parliament 1542.

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*.

[f. 174 b.]

Sa. a chev. arg.
betw. 3 chaplets
or.

Hall, Edward

Ancient 1528; Autumn Reader 1534;
double Lent Reader 1541.

Or, a cross engr.
sa. in dexter
quarter a Cornish
chough [of 2nd].

Myssenden, Anthony

Admitted 1521; Barrister 1525; Ancient
1528; Lent Reader 1534; double Autumn
Reader 1540; Serj^t 1541.

Arg. 3 lions ram-
pant guardant,
and a chief gules.

Yelverton, William

Admitted 1520; Barrister 1523; Ancient
1534; Autumn Reader 1535.

No Autumn Reading.

Or, a griffin seg-
reant sable, with-
in a bordure
gules.

Boyes, John

Admitted 1521; Barrister 1525; Ancient
1534; Lent Reader 1543; Attorney of
Duchy of Lanc. 1543.

Arg. 3 cinquefoils
gu. each charged
with 5 annulets
or.

[*305, row 3]

Southwell, John

Admitted 1524; Barrister 1527; Ancient
1534; Lent Reader 1538.

Arg. a fess, and
in chief 3 mullets
sable.

Townley, Nicholas

Admitted 1522; Barrister 1524; Ancient
1534; Autumn Reader 1538.

[A chev. indi-
cated.]

Beckwith, Leonard; knt.

Admitted 1523; Barrister 1527; Ancient
1534; Autumn Reader 1540; Knight 1545.

[f. 175]

Per pale em-
battled or and
azure.

[*305, row 3]

Gosnold, John

Admitted 1526; Barrister 1528; Ancient
1534; Lent Reader 1540; double Lent
Reader 1547; Sol. Gen. 1552.

No Autumn Reading because of the Plague.

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridiciales*.

Barry of six, arg.
& az. a border
quarterly, or and
of the 2nd.

Grey, Edmund

Admitted 1524; Barrister 1528; Ancient
1534; Lent Reader 1542.

No Reading the whole year because of the Plague.

Per pale, sa. and
arg. 3 wolves'
heads erased
counter changed.
[*302, row 3]

Coke, William

Admitted 1528; Barrister 1530; Ancient
1536; Autumn Reader 1544; double Aut.
Reader 1548; Serj^t 1550; King's serj^t
1552; Just. C. P. 1554.

No Autumn Reading because of infection.

Barry of six, arg.
and az.; on a can-
ton or a fess sa.
in chief 3 mas-
cles gu.
[*308, row 4]

Stamford [or STAUNFORD], Wm.; knt.

Admitted 1528; Barrister 1530; Ancient
1536; Lent Reader 1546; double Lent
Reader 1551; Serj^t 1552; Queen's serj^t
1553; Just. C. P. 1554.

No Autumn Reading because of infection.

Or, a cross engr.
[vert].
[*305, row 3]

Noone, Francis

Admitted 1529; Barrister 1532; Ancient
1536; Lent Reader 1546; double Lent
Reader 1554.

Az. a lion ram-
pant or, crowned
arg. and charged
on shoulder with
a trefoil [sa.].
[*308, row 3]

Darrell, Thomas

Admitted 15..; Ancient 1528; Bencher
15..

[f. 175 b.]

Per pale, or and
arg. a chev. betw.
3 escallops gules.

Browne, George

Admitted 1528; Barrister 1531; Ancient
1536; Lent Reader 1547; Serj^t 1554.

Gu. 3 lions (2 &
1) rampant betw.
7 cross-crosslets
fitchy (3, 1, 2 and
1) or.

Gay, Osmond

Admitted 1528; Barrister 1532; Ancient
1536; Autumn Reader 1547; double Lent
Reader 1553.

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*.

Arg. a fess betw.
3 cinquefoils gu.
[*302, row 5]

Powtrell, Nicholas

Admitted 1531; Barrister 1533; Ancient
1542; Lent Reader 1548; Serj^t 1559;
Queen's serj^t 1562.

Gu. on a chief
arg. two mullets
sable.
[*300, row 4]

Bacon, Nicholas; knt.

Admitted 1532; Barrister 1533; Ancient
1540; Bencher 1550; Att. Court of Wards
1550; Knight 1556; Lord Keeper 1559.

*Admitted 15 Dec. 1562, Nicholas Bacon,
the first Knight Baronet by letters patent.*

Gu. 3 crescents
(2 & 1) or, a can-
ton erm.; eres-
cent gu. for dif-
ference.
[*302, row 5]

Dallyson, William

Admitted 1534; Barrister 1537; Ancient
1542; Autumn Reader 1548; double
Autumn Reader 1552; Serj^t 1552; Queen's
serj^t 1555; Just. Q. B. 1559.

Or, on a fess
betw. 2 chevrons,
sable, 3 crosses
pattées† of the
field.
[*302, row 1]

Walpole, John

Admitted 1536; Barrister 1538; Ancient
1542; Lent Reader 1549; double Autumn
Reader 1554; Serj^t 1554.

Chequy, or and
az. a bend er-
mine.
[*308, row 1]

Ward, Henry

Admitted 15 . .; Barrister 15 . .; Ancient
1542; Autumn Reader 1549.

[f. 176]

Arg. on a bend
az. 3 stags' heads
cabossed or.

Stanley, Thomas

Admitted 1537; Barrister 1539; Ancient
1547; Autumn Reader 1550.

He died in the time of his Reading.

Gu. on a chev.
between 3 eagles'
heads erased
argent, as many
lozenges az.; and
on a chief cre-
nellée of 2nd 3
birch branches
couped vert.

Birch, John

Admitted 1537; Barrister 1539; Ancient
1547; Lent Reader 1551; double Lent
Reader 1559; Serj^t 1559; Bar. Exch.
1562.

* Dugdale's *Orig. Jur.* † 3 cross-crosslets.—Dugd.

Az. a lion rampant erm. crowned or.

[*302, row 4]

Gerrard, Gilbert; knt.

Admitted 1537; Barrister 1539; Ancient 1547; Autumn Reader 1554; Serj^t elect 1558; Att. Gen. 1559; Master of Rolls 1581.

No Lent Reading.

Per pale, or and az. on a fess two crescents betw. four cinquefoils; all counter-changed.

Soone, Francis

Admitted 1537; Barrister 1539; Ancient 1547; Autumn Reader 1554; double Lent Reader 1557.

Az. on a chev. arg. betw. 3 crescents erm. 2 lions combatant gu.

[*306, row 2]

Flynt, Robert

Admitted 1532; Barrister 15 . . ; Ancient 1547; Benchet 1549.

[f. 176 b.]

Sa. 3 goats (2 and 1) salient argent.

[*306, row 6]

Thorold, Anthony

Admitted 1537; Barrister 1539; Ancient 1547; Lent Reader 1555.

Erm. on a fess gules 3 escallops argent.

[*308, row 1]

Seckford, Tho.; knt.

Admitted 1540; Barrister 1542; Ancient 1547; Lent Reader 1556; Master of Requests 1557.

Sa. a chev. betw. 3 rams' heads coupé argent.

Ramsey, John

Admitted 1539; Barrister 1541; Ancient 1547; Autumn Reader 1556.

Arg. a lion rampant sa. over all a bend gobony arg. & gu.

Forsett, Richard

Admitted 1540; Barrister 1542; Ancient 1552; Autumn Reader 1557.

Gu. a fess erm. between 3 water bougets argent.

[*306, row 5]

Meeres, Lawrence

Admitted 1540; Barrister 1542; Ancient 1552; Lent Reader 1558; double Lent Reader 1557.

No Autumn Reading by reason of sickness.

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*.

Arg. on a fess
gu. betw. 3 bears
passant sa. muz-
zled [of 2nd] a
fleur-de-lis betw.
2 martlets of the
field.

[*302, row 6]

[Shield blank.]

[f. 177]

Az. a fess betw.
3 bucks' heads
cabossed or.

[*306, row 1]

Az. fretty or, on
a chief arg. a lion
passant gu.†

[*301, row 5]

Arg. 3 heraldic
tigers' heads (two
and one) erased
az. langued gu.

Arg. 3 covered
cups sable.
[*306, row 5]

Az a lion ram-
pant arg. [sic]
crowned or.

Barham, Nicholas

Admitted 1540; Barrister 1542; Ancient
1552; Lent Reader 1558; Queen's serj^t
1573.

Stringer, George

Admitted 1547; Barrister 1549; Ancient
1563.

Barton, Ralph

Admitted 1542; Barrister 1545; Ancient
1552; Lent Reader 1559; double Autumn
Reader 1568.

Jefferyes, John; knt.

Admitted 1544; Barrister 1546; Ancient
1552; Lent Reader 1561; Serj^t 1567;
Queen's serj^t 1572; Just. Q. B. 1576; Ch.
Bar. Exch. 1577.

Halsall, Edward

Admitted 1542; Barrister 1545; Ancient
1552; Autumn Reader 1559.

No Autumn Reading.

Nowell, Robert

Admitted 1544; Barrister 1546; Ancient
1552; Autumn Reader 1561.

Gerrard, William

Admitted 1543; Barrister 1546; Ancient
1555; chosen Autumn Reader 1561;
Chancellor of Ireland 1578.

He did not read.

* Dugdale's *Orig Jur.* † The lion *passant guardant*.—Dugd.

Gu. on a chief
indented arg. 3
martlets sable.
[*301, row 4]

Lovelace, William

Admitted 1548; Barrister 1551; Ancient
1552; Lent Reader 1562; double Lent
Reader 1567; Serj^t 1567.

Richard Lovelace lord Hurle admitted 5 March 1605 [-6].

Arg. on a pile az.
betw. two cross-
crosslets gu. a
dove volant en-
circled with glory
or. [*306, row 4]

Kitchin, John

Admitted 1544; Barrister 1547; Ancient
1557; Autumn Reader 1563; double Lent
Reader 1571.

[f. 177 b.]

Arg. a fess betw.
3 scythes (2 and
1), points dexter,
gules.

Allcocke, Robert

Admitted 1546; Barrister 1548; Ancient
1557; Lent Reader 1563; double Lent
Reader 1572.

Arg. 3 cross-cros-
slets fitchy gu. a
border sable.

Chisnold, Richard

Admitted 1547; Barrister 1551; Ancient
1557; Autumn Reader 1565.

Argent, in bend
between 2 cotises
erm. a lion pas-
sant gu. betw. 2
acorns [proper].
[*301, row 4]

Roodes, Francis

Admitted 1549; Barrister 1552; Ancient
1557; Lent Reader 1564; double Lent
Reader 1575; Serj^t 1578; Queen's serj^t
1582; Just. C. P. 1584.

Az. a chev. engr.
betw. 3 escallops
or. [*305, row 5]

Colby, Thomas

Admitted 1549; Barrister 1553; Ancient
1557; Autumn Reader 1566; double Lent
Reader 1576.

Argent, a lion
rampant vert,
langued and
armed gu.
[*308, row 3]

Shirburne, Robert

Admitted 1550; Barrister 1553; Ancient
1557; Autumn Reader 1567.

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*.

Per chev. sa. and
or, in chief two
eagles displayed
of the 2nd.
[*301, row 3]

Shute, Robert

Admitted 1550; Barrister 1552; Ancient
1557; Lent Reader 1568; double Autumn
Reader 1577; Serj^t 1577; Bar. Exch. 1579;
Just. Q. B. 1584.

Sa. a cross engr.
or; in canton a
mullet arg.

Payton, Richard

Admitted 1550; Barrister 155.; Ancient
1563; Lent Reader 1569.

No Reading the whole year because of the Plague.

[f. 178]

Vert. a chevron
betw. 3 fleurs-de-
lis or.

Kirle, Thomas

Admitted 1551; Barrister 1555; Ancient
1563; Lent Reader 1570.

Sa. a bend betw.
10 billets, 3, 2 and
1, and 1, 2 and 3,
arg.
[*308, row 4]

Allington, William

Admitted 1551; Barrister 1553; Ancient
1563; Autumn Reader 1571.

Erm. a griffin
segreant azure.
[*305, row 5]

Aunger, Richard

Admitted 1551; Barrister 155.; Ancient
1563; Autumn Reader 1572; double Lent
Reader 1578.

[Indication of a
mullet in fess
point betw. 3
roundles.]

Whiskins, William

Admitted 1552; Barrister 1553; Ancient
1563; Autumn Reader 1573; double Lent
Reader 1579.

Arg. 3 lions ram-
pant guardant
and a chief gules.
[*301, row 5]

Yelverton, Christopher; knt.

Admitted 1552; Barrister 1553; Ancient
1563; Lent Reader 1573; double Lent
Reader 1584; Queen's serj^t 1589; Speaker
in Parl^t 1597; Just. Q. B. 1602; Knight
1603.

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*.

Arg. 3 pheons (2 and 1), points downwards, sable.

[*302, row 6]

Snagge, Thomas

Admitted 1552; Barrister 1554; Ancient 1563; Autumn Reader 1574; double Aut. Reader 1579; Serj^t 1580; Queen's serj^t 1590.

Sa. a fess. betw. 3 door-hinges argent.

[*307, row 3]

Cardinall, William

Admitted 1553; Barrister 1555; Ancient 1563; Lent Reader 1574; double Lent Reader 1586.

William Burnham did not read in Autumn, and therefore fined.

[f. 178 b.]

Arg. 3 lions passant guardant in pale gules.

[*307, row 2]

Brograve, John; knt.

Admitted 1555; Barrister 1560; Ancient 1569; Autumn Reader 1576; Attorney of Duchy of Lanc. 1593; Knight 1603.

Gu. 3 garbs within a border or.

[*307, row 1]

Kempe, Richard

Admitted 1556; Barrister 1558; Ancient 1569; Lent Reader 1578.

Sa. 3 pairs of dexter hands (2 & 1) clasping and coupé arg.

[*306, row 1]

Purefoy, Humphrey

Admitted 1556; Barrister 1560; Ancient 1569; Autumn Reader 1578.

Arg. a pale lozengy sable.

[*301, row 1]

Daniell, William

Admitted 1556; Barrister 1557; Ancient 1569; Autumn Reader 1580; Serj^t 1594; Just. C. P. 1603.

Arg. on a fess az. 3 boars' heads coupé or, and in chief a lion passant guard. gu.

[*308, row 3]

Lewes, Michael

Admitted 1559; Barrister 1562; Ancient 1574; Lent Reader 1580.

Gules, betw. two flaunces chequy argent and sable, three crosses pattées in pale or.

[*308, row 3]

Sherrington, Gilbert

Admitted 1560; Barrister 1561; Ancient 1574; Autumn Reader 1581.

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*.

Quarterly, arg.
and az. a fess per
fess dancettée of
the 2nd and or.
[*307, row 4]

Feasant, Peter

Admitted 1561; Barrister 1563; Ancient
1574; Lent Reader 1582.

[f. 179]

Arg. six cross-
crosslets fitchy
(3, 2 & 1) sa.
and a chief vair
of 2nd and first.
[*308, row 3]

Blundeston, Lawrence

Admitted 1561; Barrister 1563; Ancient
1574; Autumn Reader 1582.

No Lent Reading because of the Plague.

Arg. 3 weavers'
shuttles sable.
[*302, row 6]

Shuttlewaite[or SHUTTLEWORTH], Rich.;knt.

Admitted 1561; Barrister 1563; Ancient
1574; Autumn Reader 1583; Queen's serj^t
1584 [Ch. Just. of Chester].

Sa. a bend ra-
guly argent.
[*305, row 3]

Penruddock, John

Admitted 1562; Barrister 1564; Ancient
1574; Autumn Reader 1584; double Lent
Reader 1593.

Az. 2 bars and in
chief 3 mascles
or.
[*301, row 4]

Spurlinge, John

Admitted 1562; Barrister 1565; Ancient
1574; Lent Reader 1585; double Lent
Reader 1594; Serj^t 1594.

Gu. 3 broad ar-
rows (2 and 1)
points down-
wards, argent.

Hales, John

Admitted 1562; Barrister 1565; Ancient
1574; Autumn Reader 1585; Queen's serj^t
1602.

Arg. a chev. az.
betw. 3 brocks'
heads erased sa.

Broxholme, Thomas

Admitted 1563; Barrister 1565; Ancient
1574; Autumn Reader 1586.

Arg. [Or in *Dug-
dale*] a lion ram-
pant sable.
[*308, row 2]

Pooly, Edmund

Admitted 1563; Barrister 1574; Ancient
1574; Lent Reader 1587.

* *Dugdale's Origines Juridiciales.*

[f. 179 b.]

Arg. 3 bars, and
a canton gu.

[*307, row 1]

Fuller, Nicholas

Admitted 1563; Barrister 15..; Ancient
1574; Autumn Reader 1586.

Gu. on a chief
arg. 2 mullets sa.
an annulet or for
difference.

[*300, row 4]

Bacon, Francis; Viscount St. Alban

Admitted 1576; Ancient 1576; Barrister
1582; Benchet 1586; Lent Reader 1588;
double Lent Reader 1600; Knight 1603;
King's Sol. Gen. 1607; King's Att. Gen.
1613; Lord Keeper 1616; Baron Verulam
1617; Lord Chancellor 1617; Viscount
St. Alban 1620.

Az. 3 pelicans
vulning them-
selves arg.

[*301, row 5]

Pelham, Edmund; knt.

Admitted 1563; Barrister 1575; Ancient
1579; Autumn Reader 1588; double Lent
Reader 1601; Serj^t 1601; Knight 1606;
Chief Just. Ireland 16..

Az. fretty arg. a
chief or.

[*302, row 2]

St. Leger, Anthony; knt.

Admitted 1562; Barrister 1565; Ancient
1579; Lent Reader 1589; Knight 1593.

Arg. 2 bars gu. on
a canton of 2nd,
a lion passant or.

Lancaster, John

Admitted 1564; Barrister 1577; Ancient
1589; Autumn Reader 1589.

No Autumn Reading.

Azure, a saltire
betw. 4 escallops
or.

[f. 180]

Wade, Thomas

Admitted 1565; Barrister 1577; Ancient
1579; Lent Reader 1590.

Arg. a saltire
engrailed betw.
4 bears' heads
erased sable
muzzled [or].

Betenham, Jeremie

Admitted 1560; Barrister 1569; Ancient
1579; Autumn Reader 1590.

Or, on a bend
between 2 fleurs-
de-lis gu. a lion
passant arg.

[*308, row 2]

Laney, John

Admitted 1567; Barrister 1569; Ancient
1579; Lent Reader 1591.

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*.

Gu. on a fess
arg. betw. 3 cres-
cents or, as many
escallops az.

Ellis, John

Admitted 1566; Barrister 1577; Ancient
1579; Autumn Reader 1591.

Per pale, ermine
and gu. a rose
counterchanged.
[*306, row 5]

Nightingale, Jeffery

Admitted 1567; Barrister 1576; Ancient
1579; Lent Reader 1592.

Gu. 3 broad ar-
rows (2 and 1),
the points down-
wards, argent.

Hales, Charles; knt.

Admitted 1567; Barrister 1576; Ancient
1579; Autumn Reader 1592; King's
serj^t 1603.

No Autumn Reading because of the Plague.

Azure, 2 bars or;
over all a bend
of the 2nd.

Potts, Nicholas

Admitted 1567; Barrister 1577; Ancient
1579; Autumn Reader 1593.

Gu. a fess chequy
(3 rows) or and
azure, between 3
annulets, of the
2nd.

Barker, Richard

Admitted 1569; Barrister 1571; Ancient
1579; Lent Reader 1594.

[f. 180 b.]

Sa. a duck arg.
billed and mem-
bered gules.

[*306, row 4]

Pepper, Cuthbert; knt.

Admitted 1570; Barrister 1578; Ancient
1584; Autumn Reader 1595; Surveyor
of Court of Wards 1601; Knight 1603.

Arg. on a bend
sa. 3 garbs or

[*305, row 5]

Hesketh, Thomas; knt.

Admitted 1572; Barrister 1580; Ancient
1584; Lent Reader 1596; Attorney of
Court of Wards 16..; Knight 1603.

[Gules] a fess
chequy (2 rows)
az. and arg. betw.
3 lozenges or, ea.
charged with a
bird.

[*306, row 3]

Brackin, Francis

Admitted 1572; Barrister 1578; Ancient
1589; Autumn Reader 1596.

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*.

Quarterly: 1 & 4, arg. a saltire gu.; 2 & 3, az. a lion ramp. [erm.] crowned or: a crescent or for difference.

Arg. fretty engr. sable.

Gerrard, William

Admitted 1572; Barrister 1580; Ancient 1584; Lent Reader 1597.

Caulfield, George

Admitted 1568; Barrister 1581; Ancient 1584; Autumn Reader 1597.

Az. 3 bendlets wavy arg. on a canton of the 2nd a wolf's head erased sable.

[*302, row 2]

Wilbraham, Roger; knt.

Admitted 1576; Barrister 1582; Ancient 158..; Bencher 1595; Lent Reader 1598; Sol. Gen. Ireland 1599; Master of Requests 1600; Knight 1603.

Gu. on a fess arg. betw. 3 crescents or (2 & 1) as many escallops sable.

Ellis, William; knt.

Admitted 1574; Barrister 1581; Ancient 1589; Autumn Reader 1598.

[* * *Two leaves, or four pages, formerly numbered 50 to 53, are missing in the manuscript; but the entries are here restored from the names in "The Index" at f. 171.*]

[page 50]

Goldsmith, Clement

Admitted 1574; Barrister 1583; Ancient 1589; Lent Reader 1598[-9].

[Argent, a cross patonce azure. —Burke.]

Bevercotes, Samuel

Admitted 1574; Barrister 1582; Ancient 1589[-90]; Autumn Reader 1599; of the Queen's Council in Northern parts.

Paly of 6, ermine and azure, on a chief gu. a lion pass. guard. or.

[*302, row 2]

Altham, James; knt.

Admitted 1575; Barrister 1581; Ancient 1589[-90]; Autumn Reader 1600; double Lent Reader 1602[-3]; Knight and Baron Exch. 1606[-7].

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*.

Chaworth, George

Admitted 1576; Ancient 1589; Autumn Reader 1601; of the Queen's Council in the North.

[Argent, a chevron betw. 3 garbs gules.]

Sheffeld, Robert

Admitted 1577; Barrister 1584; Ancient 1593; Lent Reader 1601[-2].

Quarterly: 1 & 4, ermine, a griffin segreant azure; 2 & 3, gu. a boar passant or.

[*305, row 5]

Aunger, Francis; knt.

Admitted 1577; Barrister 1583; Ancient 1593; Autumn Reader 1602; Knight 1609; Master of Rolls, Ireland [5th June, 1609, *until his death, 8th October, 1632.* Foster†].

Argent, on a fess sa. three bucks' heads cabossed or.

[*301, row 2]

Hutton, Richard; knt.

Admitted 1580; Barrister 1586; Ancient 1598; Serjt 1603; Just. C. P. 1617.

No Autumn Reading (1603), because of Plague.

[Lent Reading 1603[-4], Dugdale leaves blank.]

[51]

[Argent, a chevron betw. 3 griffins passant sa.]

Finch, Henry

Admitted 1577; Barrister 1585; Ancient 1593; Autumn Reader 1604; Serjt 1614.

Gules, on a chief or 3 torteaux.

[*302, row 5]

Hicham, Robert; knt.

Admitted 1589; Barrister 1595[-6]; Lent Reader 1604[-5]; Queen's Attorney 16..; Knight 1604; King's serjt 1616[-7].

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*.

† *Collectanea Genealogica*: Register of Admissions to Gray's Inn.

Azure, a fess counter - embattled betw. 3 Cath. wheels or.
[*306, row 1]

Brantingham, Elias

Admitted 1578; Barrister 1585[-6]; Ancient 1593; Autumn Reader 1605.

Argent, 3 mole-hills vert.
[*307, row 3]

Tildesley, Thomas; knt.

Admitted 1577; Barrister 1584[-5]; Ancient 1593; Lent Reader 1605[-6]; Knight 1616; of the King's Council in the North.

[Azure, a lion rampant or. See f. 184.]

Hughes, Thomas; knt.

Admitted 1579; Barrister 1585; Ancient 1593; Autumn Reader 1606; Knight 1619.

Argent, 3 lions rampant guard. and a chief gules.
[*302, row 3]

Yelverton, Henry; knt.

Admitted 1579; Barrister 1593; Ancient 1593; Lent Reader 1606[-7]; Knight 1613; Attorney-General 1617.

Gules, an escutcheon within an orle of (8) mullets argent.
[*302, row 4]

Chamberlain, Thomas; knt.

Admitted 1578; Barrister 1585[-6]; Ancient 1593; Autumn Reader 1607; Knight and Ch. Just. Chester 1616; Just. K. B. 1620.

[52]
Sable, a chevron betw. 3 carpenters' squares (to dexter) argent.
[302, row 6]

Athowe, Thomas

Admitted 1580; Barrister 1586[-7]; Ancient 1598; Lent Reader 1607[-8]; Serj^t 1614.

Ireland, Thomas; knt.

Admitted 1579; Barrister 1584; Ancient 1593; Autumn Reader 1608; Knight 1617; Vice-Chamberlain of County Pal. Chester.

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*.

Per pale nebuly
azure and or,
six martlets
counter-changed

Fleetwood, Henry

Admitted 1579; Barrister 1586; Ancient
1598; Lent Reader 1608[-9].

Gu. on a chief
indented arg. 3
martlets sable.

Lovelace, Lancelot

Admitted 1581; Ancient 1598; Autumn
Reader 1609.

Topham, Henry

Admitted 1581; Ancient 1598; Lent
Reader 1609[-10].

Rolt, Edward

Admitted 1581; Ancient 1598; Autumn
Reader 1610.

[Quarterly, or
and gu. on a
bend. sa. 3 escal-
lops arg.]

Evers, Francis; knt.

Admitted 1598; Barrister 1602[-3]; Knight
1604; Lent Reader 1610 [-11].

Arg. on a bend.
sa. 3 eagles displ.
or.

[302, row 4]

Ernley, John; knt.

Sol. Gen. 1507; Att. Gen. 1509; Ch. Just.
C. P. 1519; died 1521—*Foss.*

[53]

Az. a lion ramp.
ermine, crowned
or.

Gerrard, Philip

Admitted 1584; Barrister 1593[-4]; Ancient
1603[-4]; Autumn Reader 1611.

Azure, a lion
rampant argent.
[*331, row 3.]

Crew, Thomas;† knt.

Admitted 1585; Barrister 1591; Ancient
1603[-4]; Lent Reader 1611[-2]; Knight
1623; Serj^t 1624[-5].

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*.

† At f. 246 is figured "A Salt weight 38 oz. dwt.," value
£9 : 17s. 7½d., the bequest of Sir Thomas Crew, knt., King's
serjeant-at-law. Arms:—*Baron*, A lion rampant (Crew), impaling
femme, Quarterly; 1 and 4, 2 and 3, *Bray*.

Gules, 3 tilting spears erect or, points argent.

Amhurst, Richard

Admitted 1585; Barrister 1593; Ancient 1603[-4]; Autumn Reader 1612.

Argent, a chev. betw. 3 cross-croislets fitchy sable: crescent for difference.
[*303, row 2]

Davenport, Humfrey; knt.

Admitted 1585; Barrister 1590; Ancient 1603[-4]; Lent Reader 1612[-13]; Serj^t 1623; Knight 1624; Just. C. P. 1629[-30]; Chief Bar. Exch. 1631.

Mayne, James

Admitted 1585; Barrister 1593; Ancient 1603[-4]; Autumn Reader 1613.

Azure, a lion passant betw. 3 escallops or.
[*302, row 3]

Henden, Edward; knt.

Admitted 1586; Barrister 1592; Ancient 1603[-4]; Lent Reader 1613[-14]; Serj^t 1616; Bar. Exch. 1639.

[f. 181.]

Sa. a chev. betw. 3 cross-croislets arg.: a crescent gu. for difference.

Southworth, Thomas

Admitted 1587; Barrister 15..; Ancient 1603; Autumn Reader 1614.

Arg. on a bend engr. sa. 3 fleurs-de-lis of the field.

Holt, William

Admitted 1588; Barrister 15..; Ancient 1608; Lent Reader 1614.

Sa. a stag (or buck) lodged or: a crescent of 2nd for difference.

Downes, Roger

Admitted 1589; Barrister 1599; Ancient 1608; Autumn Reader 1615.

Gu. on a fess arg. betw. 3 crescents (2&1) or, as many escallops az.

Ellis, Thomas; knt.

Admitted 1589; Barrister 15..; Ancient 1608; Bencher 1617.

He did not read.

Sa. a chev. betw. 3 mul-picks arg.
[*306, row 4]

Mosley, Edward; knt.

Admitted 1590; Barrister 1598; Ancient 1608; Bencher 1610; Att. Dy. of Lanc. 16..

He did not read.

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*.

Quarterly, sa. & arg. in first quarter a lion ramp. of the 2nd.

[*302, row 6]

Barry of 6, arg. and sa. the first charged with six cinquefoils (3, 2, 1) of 2nd: annulet or for difference.

[f. 181 b.]

Az. a stag trippant arg., armed or: a mullet for difference.

Az. 10 billets (4, 3, 2 and 1) or; on a canton arg. a raven [proper].

Arg. a chev. betw. 3 griffins passant sable.

[*303, row 2]

Arg. gutté de poix, on a fess sa. 3 towers or.

Per bend sinister, ermine and ermine, a lion rampant within a border engr. or.

Binge, Henry

Admitted 1592; Barrister 1599; Ancient 1608; Lent Reader 1615; Serj^t 1623.

Darrell, Walter

Admitted 1591; Barrister 1598; Ancient 1615; Autumn Reader 1616.

No Lent Reading by reason of the death of John Townley the Reader elect.

Low, Nicholas

Admitted 1591; Barrister 1599; Ancient 1612; Autumn Reader 1617.

Blundall. Robert

Admitted 1592; Barrister 1600; Ancient 1612; Lent Reader 1617.

Finch; John, lord

Admitted 1600; Barrister and Ancient 1611; Bencher 1617; Autumn Reader 1618; Knight 1611; Speaker in Parliament 1628; Serj^t 1634; Chief Just. C. P. 1635; Chancellor to the Queen 1636; Lord Keeper 1639; Baron Fordwich † 1640.

Higgon, Richard

Admitted 1592; Barrister 1599; Ancient 1612; Lent Reader 1618.

Jones, Thomas

Admitted 1599; Barrister 1605; Ancient 1611; Autumn Reader 1619.

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*.

† Really Baron Finch of Fordwich, created 17 April, 1640. See Foss's *Judges of England*, vi 310.

Per chev. sa. and
or, in chief two
eagles displayed
of the 2nd.

Shute, Robert

Admitted 1600; Barrister 1605; Ancient
...; Bencher 1617; Lent Reader 1619;
Recorder of London 1620.

Or, on a bend az.
3 martlets arg.;
on a sinister can-
ton [az.] a rose
of the field.

Hardinge, John

Admitted 1594; Barrister 1600; Ancient
1617; Autumn Reader 1620.

[f. 182]

Arg. 3 martlets
gu. on a chief
enr. of the 2nd,
as many annulets
of the field.

Cooper, Ralph

Admitted 1595; Barrister 1601; Ancient
1617; Lent Reader 1620.

Azure, a fess arg.
over all a bend
gu. charged with
6 mullets or.

Fish, William; knt.

Admitted 1595; Barrister 1600; Ancient
1617; Bencher 1619; Autumn Reader
1621.

Per fess az. and
or a pale counter-
changed, and 3
falcons rising of
2nd.

Locke, Thomas

Admitted 1596; Barrister 1600; Ancient
1617; Lent Reader 1621.

Quarterly; arg.
and gu. over all a
bend [purpure].
[*303, row 5.]

Callis, Robert

Admitted 1596; Barrister 1601; Ancient
1617; Autumn Reader 1622; Serjt 1627.

No Lent Reading.

Or, + on a fess
gu. betw. three
storks [ppr.] as
many cross-cros-
slets of the field.
[*303, row 3]

Crawley, Francis; knt.

Admitted 1598; Barrister 16..; Ancient
1617; Bencher 1622; Autumn Reader
1623; Serjt 1623; Just. C. P. 1632.

Gu. a saltire arg.
betw. 12 crosses
pattées or.

Denny, William; knt.

Admitted 1598; Barrister 16..; Ancient
1622; Lent Reader 1623; Knight 1627.

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridiciales*.

† In the MS. the birds are made *or*, and the field left plain, or
argent. This is false heraldry.

Quarterly, arg.
and az. a fess per
fess dancettée of
the 2nd and or.
[*307, row 4]

Feasant, Peter

Admitted 1602; Barrister 1608; Ancient
1622; Bencher 1623; Autumn Reader
1624; Serj^t 1640; Just. C. P. 1645.

[f. 182 b.]

Sa. a chev. betw.
3 cross-crosetts
fitchy or.

Wrightington, Edward; knt.

Admitted 1597; Barrister; Ancient
1617; Bencher 1637.

He refused to read.

Gu. a chev. betw.
3 pairs of annu-
lets intertwined
paleways or.

Hudson, William

Admitted 1601; Barrister 1605; Ancient
1622; Bencher 1623; Lent Reader 1624.

No Reading the whole year because of Plague.

[Shield blank.]

Jenkins, David

Admitted 1602; Barrister 1609; Ancient
1622; Bencher 1660.

He refused to read.

Arg. a mascle sa.
betw. three pel-
lets.

Osboldston, Richard; knt.

Admitted 1604; Barrister 16..; Ancient
1622; Autumn Reader 1626; King's At-
torney Ireland 1626.

Arg. a chev. betw.
3 griffins passant
sable.
[*303, row 4]

Finch, Nathaniel

Admitted 1604; Barrister 1611; Ancient
1622; Bencher 1635; Serj^t 1636; King's
serj^t 1640.

He did not read.

[f. 183]

Az. six lions (3,
2 and 1) rampant
arg. and a can-
ton erm.

Sherland, Christopher

Admitted 1604; Barrister 1617; Ancient
1622; Lent Reader 1626.

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridiciales*.

Azure, two bows
strung in saltire
or.

[*303, row 4]

Godbold, John

Admitted 1604; Barrister 16..; Ancient
1622; Autumn Reader 1627; Serj^t 1636.

Sa. a bend betw.
2 cotises dancet-
tées argent.

Clopton, William

Admitted 1605; Barrister 1611; Ancient
1624; Lent Reader 1627.

Gu. a chev. betw.
3 mullets arg.

Fullwood, Christopher

Admitted 1605; Barrister 16..; Ancient
1622; Autumn Reader 1628.

[Gu.]† a bend
lozengy between
2 lions passant
[argent].

Whistler, John

Admitted 1602; Barrister 1611; Ancient
1622; Lent Reader 1628.

Party per chev.
arg. and gu. three
roses counter-
changed, on a
chief indented
az. as many cres-
cents or.

Brickendine, Thomas

Admitted 1605; Barrister 16..; Ancient
1622; Autumn Reader 1629.

[In pencil a bird
with long bill and
crest (!peewit).]

More, John

Admitted 1605; Barrister 1614; Ancient
1627; Lent Reader 1629.

No Autumn Reading.

[f. 183 b.]

Sa a cross engr.
erm. betw. four
fleurs-de-lis or.

[*303, row 5]

Bankes, John; knt.

Admitted 1607; Barrister 1614; Ancient
1627; Bencher 1629; Lent Reader 1630;
Knight 1631; Att. Gen. 1634; Chief Just.
C. P. 1640.

Gu. on a cross or
five eagles dis-
played sable.

[*303, row 2]

Diggs, Dudley; knt.

Admitted 1617; Bencher 1630; Master
of the Rolls 1638.

* Dugdale's *Orig. Jur.* † This coat is sketched in pencil only.

Az. a chev. betw.
3 swans rising
arg. billed and
membered gules.

Ermes, on a
cross quarter
pierced arg. four
fers-de-moulin
sa.

Az. a chev. betw.
3 pairs of wings
conjoined and
addorsed or.
[*303, row 3]

Or, 3 piles (the
centre one wavy)
vert: a border
az. bezantée.

Argent, a bend
(plain) betw. two
cotises engr. sa-
ble: a mullet of
1st charged with
cresc. gu. as diff.
[*303, row 3]

[f. 184]

Az. six bezants
(3, 2 and 1).

Arg. on a fess
enr. betw. 3 es-
cutcheons (2 & 1)
gu. as many mul-
lets or.
[*301, row 3]

[Pencil sketch in-
dicating the coat:
Or, fretty sable,
on each joint a
plate.]

Arg. a chev. gu.
betw. 10 cross-
crosslets (4, 2, 1,
2 and 1) sable.

Wolrich, Robert

Admitted 1606; Barrister 1613; Ancient
1627; Autumn Reader 1630.

Tournour, Timothy

Admitted 1606; Barrister 1611; Ancient
1627; Lent Reader 1631; Serj^t 1669.

Reve, Edmund; knt.

Admitted 1608; Barrister 1611; Ancient
1627; Autumn Reader 1632; Serj^t 1636;
Just. C. P. 1638.

Brian, Joseph

Admitted 1607; Barrister 1617; Ancient
1627; Lent Reader 1632.

Whitfield, Ralph; knt.

Admitted 1607; Barrister 1611; Ancient
1627; Autumn Reader 1633; King's serj^t
1635.

Rumsey, Walter

Admitted 1603; Barrister 1608; Ancient
1622; Bencher 1631; Lent Reader 1633.

Bacon, Francis

Admitted 1607; Barrister 1615; Ancient
1627; Autumn Reader 1634; Serj^t 1640;
Just. K. B. 1642.

Platt, John

Admitted 1607; Barrister 1613; Ancient
1627; Lent Reader 1634.

Procter, Richard

Admitted 1608; Barrister 1614; Ancient
1627; Bencher 1633; Autumn Reader
1635; Master of Chancery 1665.

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*.

Arg. [for erm.]
an eagle displayed
gules.

Beddingfield, Thomas; knt.

Admitted 1608; Barrister 1615; Ancient
1627; Lent Reader 1635; Attorney of
Duchy of Lanc. 1636.

No Reading the whole year because of the Plague.

Quarterly, or and
gu. on a bend sa.
3 escallops arg.

Evers, Sampson; knt.

Admitted 1610; Barrister 1617; Ancient
1631; Bencher 1635; Lent Reader 1637;
King's serj^t 1640.

Az. a lion rampant
or.

Hughes, Thomas

Admitted 1605; Barrister 16..; Ancient
1632; Bencher 1635; Autumn Reader
1637.

[f. 184 b.]

Arg. 3 bars nebuly sa.; on a canton gu. a crescent or.

Keble, Richard

Admitted 1609; Barrister 1614; Ancient
1632; Lent Reader 1638; Serj^t 1648.

Chequy, or and
az. a bend ermine.

Ward, William

Admitted 1610; Barrister 1616; Ancient
1632; Autumn Reader 1639.

[A lion rampant
sketched in pencil. Probably, sa.
a lion rampant
arg.]

Thornes, Richard

Admitted 1610; Barrister 1617; Ancient
1632; Lent Reader 1639.

Sa. on a fess wavy
az. betw. 3 escallops as many
sheldrakes argent.

Ladd, Robert

Admitted 1610; Barrister 1617; Ancient
1632; Autumn Reader 1640.

Quarterly, arg.
and gu. a bend
sable; on the last
a mullet for difference.

[*303, row 2]

Widdrington, Thomas; knt.

Admitted 1618; Barrister 16..; Ancient
1639; Bencher 1639; Lent Reader 1640;
Knight 1640; Serj^t 1641.

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*.

[Indication in pencil of a chev. engr. betw. 3 lions rampant.]

Thorpe, Francis

Admitted 1610; Barrister 1621; Ancient 1632; Benchers 1640; Autumn Reader 1641.

Gules, on a chief arg. two mullets sable.

Bacon, Nathaniell

Admitted 1611; Barrister 1617; Ancient 1632; Lent Reader 1641.

[f. 185.]

Or, 3 escocheons (2 & 1) sable; each charged with a pheon of the field.

Parker, John

Admitted 1611; Barrister 1617; Ancient 1638; Benchers 1640; Autumn Reader 1640; Serj^t 1642; Bar. Exch. 1658 or 1659. *Baro* Scaccarii tempore usurpationis Cromwellianæ, viz^t Anno 1658 vel 1659.*

I find his arms in the windows elsewhere to be Ermine a buck's head caboshed Gules. Hannah his daughter was married to Edward Segar (brother to Simon Segar author of this Collection son of Capt. Thomas Segar (R. Car 1^{mo}) son of S^r William Segar King of Arms) who had two daughters by him; one, married to Kollan; the other, Mary wife of Mynh. Gerard Van Estervege a Burgo Master of Amsterdam.

In viginti annorum intervallo Bellis quaquaversus æstuantibus, PRÆLECTORES nullos habuimus in Aulâ. Adeo enim civiles cædes, et strages vbique grassabantur ut REX IPSE CAROLUS PRIMUS a Parlamento tunc regnante, capite plecteretur, et CAROLUS SECUNDUS a Regnis eliminatus sit: Quo Restaurato Leges Legumque PRÆLECTORES publicis rursus munijs fungebantur.

* The words from "Baro" to "Amsterdam" are added in a different hand.

[Arms not coloured: (Sa.) eleven roundels betw. two flaunches (arg.).]
[*303, row 4]

Spelman, Clement

Admitted 1613; Barrister 1624; Ancient 1638; Bencher 1660; Baron Exch. 1662.

He did not read.

Ermine, a saltire engr. gu. on a chief of the 2nd a lion passant or.

Armyne, Evre

Admitted 1616; Barrister 1622; Ancient 1645; Bencher 1648; Autumn Reader 1661.

No Lent Reading.

[f. 185 b.]

Ermine, a cross sable.
[*303, row 3]

Archer, John; knt.

Admitted 1617; Barrister 1626; Ancient 1645; Bencher 1648; Serj^t 1660; Just. C. P. 1663.

He did not read.

Gu. on a chief arg. 2 mullets sable.

Bacon, Francis

Admitted 1618; Barrister 1626; Ancient 1645; Bencher 1648; Autumn Reader 1662.

Per chev. or and az. in chief 2 fleurs-de-lis gu. in base 5 lozenges in fess, on each an escallop of last.

Edgar, Thomas

Admitted 1619; Barrister 1625; Ancient 1645; Bencher 1649; Lent Reader 1662.

Gu. three lions' gambes crased arg.
[*303, row 5]

Newdegate, Richard

Admitted 1620; Barrister 1628; Ancient 1645; Bencher 1649; Serj^t 1660.

He did not read.

Gu. 3 crescents (2 and 1) or, and a canton ermine.
[*303, row 4]

Dallison, Charles; knt.

Admitted 1619; Barrister; Ancient; Bencher; Serj^t 1660.

He did not read.

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridiciales*.

Az. a dexter hand
erect couped arg.;
a crescent or for
difference.
[*303, row 5]

Broome, Thomas

Admitted 1622; Barrister 1627; Ancient
....; Bencher; Serj^t 1660.
He did not read.

Sa. in bend betw.
2 bendlets arg. 3
walnut leaves or;
a mullet or for
difference.
[*303, row 4]

Waller, Thomas

Admitted 1622; Barrister 1631; Ancient
1645; Bencher 1654; Serj^t 1660.
He did not read.

[f. 186]

Gu. on a fess arg.
betw. 3 crescents
or as many escal-
lops az.

Ellis, William

Admitted 1627; Barrister 1634; Ancient
1650; Bencher 1654; Autumn Reader
1663; Serj^t 1669.

Gu. a lion ram-
pant ermine; a
crescent arg. for
difference.

Hardres, Thomas

Admitted 1629; Barrister 1636; Ancient
1654; Bencher 1659; Lent Reader 1663;
Serj^t 1669.

Sa. on a fess gu.
betw. 3 eagles'
heads erased arg.
as many escal-
lops or.

Willimott, Nicholas

Admitted 1630; Barrister 1637; Ancient
1654; Bencher 1659; Autumn Reader
1664; Serj^t 1669.

Az. on a chev.
arg. betw. 3 cres-
cents erm. 2 lions
guardant com-
batant gu.

Flynt, Thomas

Admitted 1631; Barrister 1637; Ancient
1654; Bencher 1661; Lent Reader 1664;
Serj^t 1669.

Or, a bend betw.
6 martlets sable
cresc. for diff.

Luttrell, Francis

Admitted 1631; Barrister 1642; Ancient
1654; Bencher 1664; Reader elect 1665.
He did not read.

*No Reading the whole year because of the Plague
and Fire of London.*

No Lent Reading for the causes above said.

* Dugdale's *Origines Juridiciales*.

Az. a bend betw.
6 leopards' faces
or.

Lehunt, William

Admitted 1633; Barrister 1642; Ancient
1658; Bencher 1664; Autumn Reader
1667.

No Lent Reading.

[f. 186 b.]

[Indication in
pencil of — Per
chev. 2 sickles
(points dexter) in
chief and a bird
in base.]

Sicklemore, John

Admitted 1633; Barrister 1640; Ancient
1658; Bencher 1664; Autumn Reader
1668.

Azure, three qua-
trefoils (2 and 1)
argent.

Vincent, John

Admitted 1636; Barrister 1648; Ancient
1658; Bencher 1668; Lent Reader 1668.

Az. a chev. betw.
3 wolves' heads
erased or.

Jones, Edmund

Admitted 1637; Barrister 1641; Ancient
1658; Bencher 1669; Autumn Reader
1669.

Gules, 3 tilting-
spears (2, 1) erect
or, points arg.
crese. for diff.

Amhurst, John

Admitted 1637; Barrister 1645; Ancient
1658; Bencher 1668; Lent Reader 1669.

Gu. 7 barrulets
arg. on a chief of
the last a grey-
hound in full
course sable.

Skipwith, Tho.; knt.

Admitted 1638; Barrister 1645; Ancient
1662; Bencher 1668; Autumn Reader
1670; Knight 1672.

Per pale, az. and
gu. 3 saltires ar-
gent.

Lane, William

Admitted 1638; Barrister 1647; Ancient
1662; Lent Reader 1670.

Arg. a pile az.
over all a chev.
sable, counter-
changed of the
field.

Ottway, John; knt.

Admitted 1638; Barrister 1649; Ancient
1662; Autumn Reader 1671; Knight 1673.

[f. 187]

Or, in bend betw.
2 cotises 3 eagles
displayed sable.

Raworth, Robert

Admitted 1633; Barrister 1640; Ancient
1658; Bencher 1664.

Erm. a lion rampant az. crowned or, armed and langued gules.

Pickeringe, Robert

Admitted 1639; Barrister 1645; Ancient 1662; Lent Reader 1671.

No Reading the whole year 1672.

Gu. on a bend arg. 3 mullets azure.

Shafto, Robert; knt.

Admitted 1648; Barrister 1659; Ancient 1662; Knight 1669; Bencher 1671; Autumn Reader 1673; Serj^t 1675.

[Shield blank.]

Rigby, Edward

Admitted 1641; Barrister 1649; Ancient 1662; Bencher 1671; Lent Reader 1673; Serj^t 1675.

[Shield blank.]

Jones, William; knt.

Admitted 1647; Barrister 1654; King's Councill and knt. 1671; Bencher 1671; King's Sol. Gen. 1673; Autumn Reader 1674; King's Att. Gen. 1675.

[Shield blank.]

Holt, Thomas

Admitted 1634; Barrister 16..; Ancient 1662; Bencher 1671; Lent Reader 1674.

[f. 187 b.]

[Shield* blank.]

Gregory, William [of Fownehope, co. Hereford].

Admitted 1640; Barrister 1650; Ancient 1667; Bencher 1673; Autumn Reader 1675.

* "Or, 2 bars az., in chief a lion passant of the last" borne by GREGORY in Strong's *Heraldry of Herefordshire*.

The decline of Readings in the Inns of Court, is thus noted in the *Autobiography of Sir John Bramston* (1611-1700)—Camden Society, 1845. Writing of Henry Mildmay, Serjeant-at-law, Bramston remarks—"And here I cannot slip observing the difference of the tymes. He read twice before he was a serjeant. Now since the restitution of the Kinge, more are called to be serjeants that never read at all then that have read once. . . . Formerly they read constantly a fortnight, since but a week, and at this tyme readings are totally in all the inns of court layd aside ; and to speake truth, with great reason, for it was a step once to the dignitie of a serjeant, but not soe now."

Orders for Government.

In old times, an introductory course of study in one of the Inns of Chancery was indispensable to admission to an Inn of Court. The payment on admittance to the Society of Gray's Inn, concerning which there are several orders, was in 8 Eliz., 40s. The next year the rate for admissions was raised to £3:6s. 8d., excepting to those of the Societies of Barnard's Inn and Staple Inn, who were to pay but 40s. In 12 Eliz., "there was a further order made in these cases of admittance, which referred the setting of the fine thereupon to the judgment of the Treasurer and Readers of the House, to be by them adjudged at a Pension or Cupboard. In 14 Eliz., it was ordained that one of the sons of every double Reader should be admitted without any fine at

all; and that one of the sons of other Readers should be thenceforth admitted for the half of the fine. And in 23 Eliz., there was an order made that every person thenceforth to be admitted should himself personally require such his admittance of the fellowship. In 1 Jac., upon signification of the King's commandment by the Judges, that thenceforth none should be admitted of this Society except he were a Gentleman of Descent, until his Majesties pleasure were farther known; it was ordered that none should be admitted therein unless his name were first delivered to the Pension; to the end that consideration might be had of his quality until the next Pension, and then to be admitted if he were fit" (*Orig. Jurid.* 273-4).

After the young student had been admitted three years, he became an Inner-Barrister of his Inn. The next grade was that of Utter-Barrister; and in 13 Eliz. it was ordered "for the better fitting of such as should take upon them the degree of *Utter-Barrister* in this House, that thenceforth none should be called to the Barr, or eligible for an *Utter-Barrister*, before he had twice mooted in the Hall, or as often in some Inne of Chancery, as also who had or should argue twice at the Skreen in the Library at times mootible. And after this Exercise by him performed, and Certificate thereupon made at the next Pension, he should thenceforth be eligible for *Utter-Barrister* and not before; and his name entered into the Register by the Steward."

After being called, they were bound to "keep three learned vacations next and immediately following their

said calling, as well to sit at the Readings, as otherwise to serve the Houses of Chancery during the Readings, upon penalty of 40s. for their default." In 22 Eliz. it was ordered "that none should come to any Barr at Westminster to Plead, nor set his name to any Parle, unless he had been allowed an *Utter-Barrister* by the space of five years before, and continued that time in Exercise of Learning, or Read in an Inne of Chancery by the space of two years before, at the least" (*Orig. Jurid.* 281).

What was required before any one could enter an Inn of Court, may be seen by the following extract from Ferne's "*Blazon of Gentry*," 4to. 1586:—"Nobleness of blood, joyned with virtue, compteth the person as most meet to the enterprizing of any publick service; and for that cause it was not for nought that our antient Governors in this land, did with a special foresight and wisdom provide, that none should be admitted into the *Houses of Court*, being Seminaries, sending forth men apt to the Government of Justice, except he were a gentlemen of blood. And that this may seem a truth, I myself have seen a Kalendar of all those which were together in the Society of one of the same Houses, about the last year of King Henry the Fifth, with the Armes of their House and Family marshalled by their names; and I assure you, the selfsame monument doth both approve them all, to be gentlemen of perfect descents."

Moots.

Something more should be said as to the institution of "Moots," which formerly used to bear a considerable part in the mechanism of legal education at the Inns of Court.* In connection with Gray's Inn, the subject possesses especial interest. In the Tudor and Stuart periods the exercises of the law were here conducted with the greatest vigour, under the fostering care of Bacon; and in our own time, the institution of the Moot has been again revived in Gray's Inn, with immediate success and abundant promise of duration.

The return made to Henry VIII., mentioned on p. 30, thus describes, "*The ordering and fashion of Motying*" :—"The Reader, with two Benchers, or one at the least, cometh into the Hall to the Cuboard, and there most commonly one of the Utter-Barresters propoundeth unto them some doubtful Case, the which every of the Benchers in their ancienties argue, and last of all he that moved; this done, the Readers and Benchers sit down on the bench in the end of the Hall, whereof they take their name, and on a forme toward the midst of the Hall sitteth down two Inner-Barresters, and of the other side of them on the same forme, two Utter Barresters, and the Inner-Barresters doe in *French* openly declare unto the Benchers (even as the Serjeants

* An interesting account "of the Studies of the foure Innes of Court" is given by Stowe (*Annals*, p. 1073).

doe at the barr in the King's Courts, to the Judges) some kinde of Action, the one being as it were retained with the Plaintiff in the Action, and the other with the Defendant, after which things done, the Utter-Barresters argue such questions as be disputable within the Case (as there must be always one at the least) and this ended, the Benchers doe likewise declare their opinions how they think the Law to be in the same questions, and this manner of exercise of Moting, is daily used, during the said Vacations. This is always observed amongst them, that in their open disputations, the youngest of continuance argueth first; whether he be Inner-Barrester, or Utter-Barrester, or Benchers, according to the forme used amongst the Judges and Serjeants."

"The subject of the Mootings," says Mr. Macqueen, "were feigned cases thrown into the form of pleadings, which were generally opened by a student, and followed up by an utter barrister. The debate was then taken in hand by the cupboard-men,* with whom, likewise the Benchers contested. And finally the Reader himself, high over all, closed the discussion by delivering his opinion. The avowed object of these exercitations was, to promote the faculty of ready speaking. To secure this end, the disputants were kept in ignorance of the topic until called upon to discuss it. The case drawn

* A superior order of disputants, so called from the *cupboard*, which, during exercises in the Hall, was used as a Tribune for the convenience of speakers.

up by the Reader was laid under the salt-cellar before meals; and none were to look into it upon pain of expulsion from the Society."

Fulbecke, in his *Preparative to the Study of the Law* (p. 41, ed. 1620), says, "Gentlemen students of the Law ought by domesticall Moots to exercise and conforme themselves to greater and waighter attempts, for it is a point of warlike policie, as appeareth by *Vegetius*, to traine younge souldiours by sleight and small skirmishes for more valorous and haughty proceedings, for such a shadowed kind of contention doth open the way and give courage unto them to argue matters in publicke place and Courts of Recorde."

Unfortunately for the continuance of this means of education, the Moot was bound up with a semi-conventual mode of life, which fell into disfavour. The desire, attributed to Lord Clarendon and Sir Matthew Hale, to revive the old discipline after the shock it had received during the troublous times of the seventeenth century, if it existed, was ineffectual to the attainment of that object. At Gray's Inn, as we shall more particularly show in a later page, Mootings were eventually restored to a place of usefulness, and for these exercises, which Stow calls "boltas," "mootes," and "putting of cases," Gray's Inn was particularly conspicuous of old. In 12 Elizabeth it was ordered, "that from henceforth in Hilary term and Midsummer Term, the Mootes should be kept three dayes in every week, *viz.*, Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, if none of those days were Holy-day, and if so, then the next following, and that

the case be always assigned upon Sunday after supper. As also that upon the other days not appointed for the Mooting, it should be lawful for the Utter-Barristers to keep Bolts; and when they shall sit, other Students to be bound to put cases according as had been accustomed in Michaelmas Term." "Grand Mootes" were kept on Tuesdays and Thursdays: "Petit Mootes" on Wednesdays and Fridays.

In 16 Elizabeth, "Bolts" were enjoined to be held in every Term on non-moot days; "other than on Holydays and half Holydays; upon penalty that every Utter-Barrister then in Commons should forfeit for the not keeping of every Bolt 3s. 5d." And also "that every Utter-Barrister assigned in the Moot, who should not moot in proper person that week, to forfeit ten shillings."

In 21 Elizabeth, there was an order made, that the Readers of Chancery should as well keep their Readings as their Mootes according to the Ancient Orders therein used.

In 36 Elizabeth, "None shall be called to the barr but such as be of convenient continuance, and have performed exercises for three years before they be called, that is to say, Have gone abroad to Grand Mootes six times. Have mooted at the Utter-Barr in the Library six times, and have put Cases at Bolts in Term six times, and thereof bring due certificates; of the first from the Reader, the ancient that goeth with him, and the Principall in the Inns of Chancery; of the second, from

those two that sit at the Bench ; and of the third, from those three that sit at the Bolt."

In 1631 it was ordered, "that the fourth Butler shall always hereafter keep a Book wherein the exercises of the Gentlemen under the Bar shall be set down and recorded in manner following, viz., for the exercises abroad at the Inns of Chancery, the surveyor of the Moots shall certify every several Exercise performed. And for the Moots performed in the Library, the ancients and Barristers that shall sit at the Case, shall subscribe to the names of those that mooted before them in the aforesaid book ; to the which end the Butler is to attend the Barrister with the book upon every such occasion."

As a curious relic of the times, it may be mentioned, that in the same year, in connexion with these disputations, the Butler was ordered "to be set in ye stocks about noon, for putting Mr. Frowle up to Moot in his wrong."

"About the end of the seventeenth century," says Lord Campbell in his evidence before the Select Committee on Legal Education, 1846, "the Mootings and the Exercises fell gradually into disuse, or were continued merely as matters of form, but long before them the system had been declining, and Lord Bacon had lamented that there was not a better system of education in the Inns of Court, and had contemplated the foundation of a University in London, which was to be chiefly devoted to the acquisition of juridical knowledge, and fitting men for public life."

The revival of Moots as a means of tuition within the Inns of Court, appears to have been discussed from time to time in the earlier part of the present century, at which time, forensic practice for students, was afforded only by societies composed of students of the Four Inns, which met periodically in Lyons Inn Hall.

Lord Sherbrooke (then Mr. Robert Lowe) expressed before the Commission on the Inns of Court, in 1855, an opinion that "the old system of putting cases might be revived with great benefit." But at that time, Readings had been re-established in the Inns; at Gray's Inn, Mr. Lewis, the Society's Reader on Conveyancing, had lectured and conducted mootings for several years with great success.

In an article on Legal Education, in the *Law Magazine and Review* (vi. 5) it is said the holding of moots is "calculated to work much good amongst the students. A habit of discussing legal questions, of citing and tersely dealing with decided cases, must be got sooner or later by every proficient at the bar. Why, then, should not facilities for acquiring this habit be afforded by the Inns of Court for their alumni? Why should intelligent and willing students be remitted to debating societies, there to acquire a habit which may more properly and more methodically be fostered in our legal colleges?"

In the year 1875, a voluntary movement took place among the members of Gray's Inn for the resuscitation of these ancient and useful exercises. The proposal was enthusiastically received by the Students and Bar-

risters, and it was as warmly embraced and aided by the Masters of the Bench.

Since this time, the Moot Society of Gray's Inn has been conducted with a perfect measure of success which demonstrates the high utility of the experimental practice it affords. It has not been confined in its scope to members of the Inn, although the necessary expenses of its maintenance have been defrayed by the Society. All members of the Inns of Court are invited to be present at, and to take part in, the arguments. To the students of Gray's Inn, it is a point of honour to provide for the due discussion of every Case presented for argument before this tribunal; but barristers as well as students of the other Inns, usually take part on one side or the other. Argument, and not debate, is the function of the Society. The discussions are strictly legal, and by way of still further familiarizing the student with the practice of his profession, the proceedings are conducted as nearly as possible like those of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Virtually, as we have said, the practice is the same as that of a Court of Appeal. At each sitting, a new case is argued, the case being stated for argument by the President of the Sitting—some eminent lawyer who has accepted the invitation of the Society, through the Benchers, to accept the office of presiding judge for the occasion. Two Moots take place in each Term. Commonly the case which has been propounded, is printed a week or more before the sitting at which the argument takes place, and very frequently, the point

involved, is one which has arisen and upon which final judgment is pending in the Supreme Court; and copies of the printed case are screened for some days in the libraries and Halls of the four Inns. As in old times, the Moot is held in the Hall, an hour after dinner. The Court is constituted of, besides the President, the Masters of the Bench. All taking part in the proceedings are attired in their gowns. The case, having been duly read, is argued by two as counsel on each side, with the same strictness as in the Supreme Court, and subject to the same judicial authority, the President and Masters applying by their questions a crucial test of the thoroughness with which the moot case has been considered and prepared. The judgment of the Court is delivered by the President, and duly recorded in the Moot-Book of the Society. During the last few years increasing interest has been taken in the Moots, and the lists of Presidents contain the names of some of the most distinguished Queen's Counsel now practising at the Bar, who have unanimously testified to the great importance of discussions of this character in the training of students.

Every year a meeting of the Moot Society is held, at which officers are elected by the votes of the barristers and students being members of the Society. From the commencement of the Society, his Honour Judge Russell, the Master of the Library, has been its honorary president, and as such is official president of these annual meetings, at which others of the Masters of the Bench are also generally present.

Ancient Orders.

SOME of the ancient orders for the government of the Inns of Court are very curious. It would appear from an Order made by Cardinal Wolsey in the reign of Henry the Eighth, that the freedom of the young students required to be put under some restraint. The Ancients of the Inns of Court, with the Readers and Principals of all the Inns of Chancery, having been summoned before the Star Chamber, it was "advised them that they should not from thenceforth suffer the gentlemen students among them to be out of their Houses after six of the clock in the night, without very great and necessary causes, nor to weare upon them any manner of weapon." That these gentlemen were sometimes in disgrace for disorderly conduct, is evident from the petition of the students of Gray's Inn to the Privy Council (*Lansdowne MS.* 106, art. 20):—

"To the Right honorable the Lordes & others of her
Ma^{ties} most honorable pryvie Counsell.

"Most humblie shewen unto yo^r LL: That whereas we Thomas Lutterrell and others Studentes in Grayes Inne throughe o^r unadvised facte in defacinge Woodes Stake, have incurred yo^r Hono^{rs} heavye displeasure for w^{ch} we are more greeved then for our present Imprison-

ment. Wee therefore wth sorowfull and submissive myndes most humblie beseache your LL: of your accustomed goodnesses to have favorable considerac'on of us in this case and to measure the matter wth our meaninge, w^{ch} was voide of gyvinge any cause of Offence unto your Honours. And all we the said Offendors wth others our Fryndes shall remayne bounden unto yo^r LL: in all, by any manner of dutie and service duringe life and assuredlie praye to God for yo^r healthes and happines wth encrease of much honor."

[Endorsed] "The humble petic'on of the Studentes of Grayes Inne.

Their submission: Humbly praieng y^{eir} Enlargement."

Moreover, Pepys, in his Diary, May 19, 1667, records: "Mr. Howe to see us, and among other things, told us how the Barristers and Students of Gray's Inne rose in rebellion against the Benchers the other day, who outlawed them, and a great deal of do; but now they are at peace again."

Great attention was paid to dress, and in order to check the grievance of long beards, in 38 Hen. VIII., the Treasurer of the Inner Temple was directed to "confer with the other Treasurers of Court, for an uniform reformation in the length of beards and extravagance of apparell, and to know the Justices opinion therein, and thereupon to perform the same." (*Orig. Jurid.* 148.)

In 3 and 4 Philip and Mary (1557), the Inns of Court issued a united Order for the government of their Houses. Under this Order, the Companions, except Knights, or Benchers, are forbidden to wear in their Doublets or Hoses any light colours, except Scarlets or Crimsons; or wear any upper velvet cap, or any scarf or wings in their gowns, white jerkins, buskins, or velvet shooes, double cuffs on their shirts, feathers or ribbens in their caps, upon pain to forfeit, for the first default, 3*s.* 4*d.*, and the second, expulsion without redemption. That none of the Companies of the said Houses shall wear their Study-Gowns into the City any further than Fleet Bridge, Holburn Bridge, or to the Savoy, upon like pain as last before. That none of the said Companies, when they be in Commons, shall wear Spanish Cloak, Sword and Buckler, or Rapier; or Gowns and Hats; or Gowns girded with a Dagger on the back, upon the like pain. And no one, under the degree of a Knight, being in Commons, do wear any Beard above three weeks' growing, upon pain of 4*os.*, and so double every week after monition, that he shall be so in Commons (*Orig. Jurid.* 310—11.)

Coming specially to Gray's Inn, it was ordered in 16 Eliz. (1574) "that every man of the Society should frame and reform himself for the manner of his Apparel according to the Proclamation then last set forth, and within the time therein limited, else not to be accounted of this House; and that none of this Society should wear any Gown, Doublet, Hose, or other outward gar-

ment, of any light colour, upon penalty of expulsion." This proclamation is preserved in the very valuable collection made by Humfrey Dyson, Clerk of Parliament, in 1618, and preserved in the Grenville Library (6463) at the British Museum. It is as follows :

"By the Queene.

"The excesse of apparel, and the superfluitie of unnecessary forreyne wares therto belongyng, nowe of late yecres is growen by sufferance to suche an extremitie, that the manifest decay, not onely of a great part of the wealth of the whole Realme generally is like to folow, by bringyng into the Realme such superfluities of Silkes, Clothes of gold, Sylver, and other most vaine devices, of so great cost for the quantitie thereof, as of necessitie the moneyes and treasure of the Realme is and muste be yeerely conveyed out of the same ; to answeare the sayde excesse : but also particulerly the wasting and undoyng of a great number of young Gentlemen, otherwise servisable, and others seekyng by shewe of apparel to be esteemed as Gentlemen : who allured by the vayne shewe of those thynges, doo not onely consume themselves, their goodes, and landes, which their parentes have left unto them, but also runne into suche debtes and shiftes, as they can not lyve out of daunger of lawes, without attemptyng of unlawful actes, whereby they are not any wayes servisable to their Countrey, as otherwise they might be. Whiche great abuses tending both to so manifest a decay of the wealth of the Realme,

and to the ruine of a multitude of servisable young men and Gentlemen, and of many good families, the Queenes majestie hath of her own princely wisdomes so considered, as shee hath of late with great charge to her Counsell, commaunded the same to be presently and speedily remedied both in her owne Courte, and in all other places of her Realme, accordyng to sundry good Lawes heretofore provided. For reformation whereof, although her hyghnesse myght take great advantage and profite by execution of the sayde Lawes and Statutes: yet of her princely clemencie, her Majestie is content at this tyme to geve warnyng to her loving subjectes to reforme them selves, and not to extende forth with the rigour of her Lawes, for the offences heretofore past, so as they shal nowe reforme them selves accordyng to such orders, as at this present joyntly with this Proclamation are set forth, whereby the Statute of the xxiiii. yeere of her Majesties most noble father kyng Henry the eyght, and the Statute made in the seconde yeere of her late deere syster Queene Mary, are in some part moderated, according to this tyme. Wherefore her Majestie willeth and straightly commaundeth all maner of persons in all places, within twelve dayes after the publication of this present Proclamation, to reforme their apparel accordyng to the tenour of certayne articles and clauses taken out of the sayde Statutes, and with some moderations annexed to this Proclamation, upon payne of her highnesse indignation, and punishment for their

contemptes, and suche other paynes as in the sayde several Statutes be expressed.

“For the execution of which orders, her Majestie first geveth special charge to al suche as doo beare office within her most honourable house, to looke unto it, eche person in his degre and office, that the sayde articles and orders be duely observed, and the contrary reformed in her Majesties Courte, by al them who are under their office, therby to geve example to the rest of the Realme. And further generally to al Noble men, of what estate or degree soever they be, and al and every person of her privie Counsell. To al Archebishoppes, and Bishoppes, and to the rest of the Clergie, accordyng to their degrees, that they do see the same speedily and duely executed in their private houtholdes and families. And to al Mayors, and other head officers of Cities, Townes, and Corporations. To the Chancellers of the Universities, to Governours of Colledges, to the Auncientes and Benchers in every the Innes of the Court and Chauncerie, and generally to all that hath any superioritie or government over and upon any multitude, and eche man in his owne houthold for their children and servantes, that they like wise doo cause the sayd orders to be kept by al lawful meanes that they can.

“And to the intent the same might be better kept generally throughout al the Realme, her Majestie geveth also speciall charge to all Justices of the peace, to inquire of the defaultes and breakyng of those orders

in their quarter Sessions, and to see them redressed in all open assemblies, by al wise godly and lawful meanes : and also to all Justices of Assises in their Circuites, to cause inquirie, and due presentment to be made at their next Assises, how these orders be kept. And so orderly twice in the yeere at the assise, after eche of their Circuites done, to certifye in writyng to her highnesse privie Counsell, under their handes, with as convenient speede as they may, what hath ben founde and done as wel by the Justices of the Peace in their quarter Sessions, of whom they shall take their certificat for eche quarter Sessions, as also at the Assises, for the observyng of the sayd orders, and reformation of the abuses. Geven at our Manour of Grenewich the xv. day of June in the xvi. yeere of our raigne [15 June, 1574.]

“God saue the Queen.

[Followed by]

“A brieve content of certayne clauses of the statute of King Henry the eight, and Queene Mary, with some moderations thereof, to be observed accordyng to her Majesties Proclamation above mentioned [under the heads] Mens apparell and Womens apparell.”

MEN'S APPAREL.

[Omitting all higher degrees, we come to]

These may weare as they have used heretofore, <i>viz.</i> any of the	<div> <div> <div>Kynges Counsel.</div> <div>Justices of eyther Benche.</div> <div>Barons of the Exchequer.</div> <div>Maister of the Rolles.</div> <div>Sergeauntes at lawe.</div> <div>Maisters of the Chauncerie.</div> <div>Of the Queenes Counsell.</div> <div>Apprentises of lawe.</div> <div>Phisitions of the Kyng, Queene, and Prince.</div> <div>Maiores and other head officers of any townes corporate.</div> <div>Barons of the v. Portes.</div> </div> <div>except</div> <div> <div>Velvet, Damaske, Saten.</div> <div>of the colour</div> <div> <div>Crymson, Violet, Purpl, Blewe.</div> </div> </div> </div>
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Note that her Majesties meaning is not, by this order, to forbyd in any person the wearyng of sylke Buttons, the facing of Coates, Clokes, Hattes, and Cappes, for comlynesse only with Taffata, Grograyne, Velvet, or other sylke as is commonly used.

Again at the end of "Womens apparell" is set in italics "*God save the Queene,*" and at foot

"Imprinted at London by Newgate
*Market, next unto Christes Church, by Richarde Jugg,**
Printer to the Queenes Maiestie.
Cum privilegio Regiæ Maiestatis."

* As we should now write, *Judge*.

In 27 Eliz., it was ordered that whatsoever fellow of this House shall, after Midsummer next, wear any Hat in the Hall at Dinner or Supper time, he shall forfeit for any time so offending 3s. 4d. to be cast into commons at the next account to the use of this House without any remission.

An exception was made in the case of Mr. Henry Yelverton an ancient, "in consequence of his infirmities known to us, it is agreed he shall be tolerated to wear his Hat in the Hall any order to the contrary notwithstanding."

By order of 42 Eliz. "no gentlemen of this Society shall come into the Hall to any meal with their Hats, neither with Boots or Spurs, but with their Caps decently and orderly according to the ancient orders of this House, upon pain for every offence 3s. 4d., and for the third offence expulsion," and no gentleman of this Society shall go into the City, Suburbs, or to walk into the Fields otherwise than in his Gown, according to the ancient usage of the gentlemen of the Inns of Court, upon pain for every offence 3s. 4d., and for the third offence expulsion and loss of his chamber.

8 James, "That if any gentleman of this Society shall come into the Common Hall of Grayes Inn to breakfast, dinner, or supper, or to hear any exercise of learning, being booted that then *ipso facto* he shall be out of commons, and he or they so doing are not to come into commons again untill they have done their *Conges*."

Among the other ancient Orders of the Society are the following:—

“No laundresses or women called ‘victulers’ under 40 years of age, shall after this time, come into the chambers of the gentlemen of this house of Grais Inn; and they shall not send their maids, of whatsoever age they may be, into the said gentlemen’s chambers, on pain that the gentleman acting to the contrary shall for the first offence be out of commons, and for the second out of the Inn.

“None of the officers of this house shall have or enjoy his office any longer than he shall keep himself sole and unmarried, except the Steward, the Chief Butler and the Chief Cook.

“That no Fellow of the Society under the degree of an Ancient, go within the Buttery Hatch to drink or wash before meals. That no gentlemen of this House should come down to the Dresser, to change any messe, or take any messe of meat from any of the third table, or from any other officer; and that no gentleman should be served out of rank or course.

“That no Fellow of the Society take any meat from any Officer, or go down to the Kitchen to fetch up his own meat. That no stranger be suffered to stand in the Skreen in meal times.

“That no Fellow of the Society stand with his back to the fire.

“That no Fellow of the Society make any rude noise in the Hall at exercises, or at meal times.

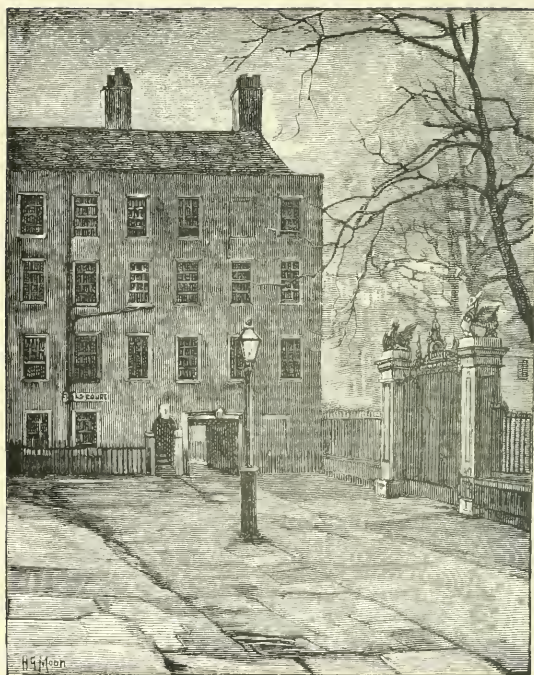
“That the Dinner on Good Friday which had been accustomed to be made at the costs and charges of the

Chief Cook should thenceforth be made at the costs of the House, with like provision as it had been before that time. And likewise whereas they used to have *Eggs* and *Green Sauce* on Easter day, after service and Communion, for those Gentlemen who came to Breakfast; that in like manner they should be provided at the charge of the House. And that from thenceforth no *Calves heads* should be provided by the Cook; nor any Gentlemen of the House to pay for the same.

“That for the better relief of the Poor in Grey’s Inn lane, the third Butler should be at the carrying forth from the buttery, and also at the distribution of the alms, thrice by the week at Grey’s Inn Gate, to see that due consideration be had to the poorer sort of aged and impotent persons, according as in former time he had used to do. And where the Panyer man* and Under Cook challenge to have a corrody of that broken bread, it is likewise ordered, that for those days that the said alms is given, they shall have each of them a cast of Bread scilicet three loaves a piece in lieu thereof to the end the whole broken bread and the alms Basket may go to the relief of the Poor.”

* A servant belonging to the Temple and Gray’s Inn, whose office is to announce the dinner. This in the Temple, is done by the blowing a horn; and in Gray’s Inn, proclaiming the word manger, in each of the three Courts.—Grose’s *Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*.






Field Court

CHAPTER V.

The Old Buildings.

T is probable that the earliest archives of the Inn were destroyed by a fire in 1687, as shown by the following extract from *The Ellis Correspondence*, i. 231: "On Thursday night as they were in the midst of their revels and masquerades at Gray's Inn, a violent fire broke out, which destroyed most of the paper buildings that remained; several records are also lost and burnt or blown up."

Little is known respecting the date of erection, or of the extent, of the ancient buildings of the Inn. That they were by no means commodious may be inferred from the fact that even the Ancients of the House were "necessitated to lodge double." As an illustration of this, Dugdale (*Orig. Jurid.* 273) gives an account of a Pension held on the 9th July, 21 Henry VIII., when "John Hales, then one of the Barons of the Exchequer, produced a letter directed to him from Sir Thomas Nevile, which was to request him to acquaint the Society that he would accept of Mr. Attorney-General (*viz.*, Sir Christopher Hales) to be his Bedfellow in his Chamber here, and that entry might be made thereof in the Book of their Rules;" and, among the curious Orders of the Society relating to this practice, the following may be mentioned:—In the 21st of Elizabeth

it was ordered, that "henceforth no Fellow of this House shall make choice of his bedfellow, but only the Readers, the admission of all others shall be referred to the discretion of the Treasurers." In the 24th of Elizabeth it was ordered, "that no Fellow of this House should thenceforth lodge any Stranger, being no Fellow of this House, upon penalty of losing his Chamber."

In the State Papers—Domestic—Elizabeth, 1574—vol. xcv., Art. 91, is the following:—

"A survey of the Chambers and societies of all the Innes of Courte together with certaine Devises for the government of the worthie and necessarie sorte and for the exclusion of the unworthie and unnecessarie number and sorte thereof. Maie, 1574.

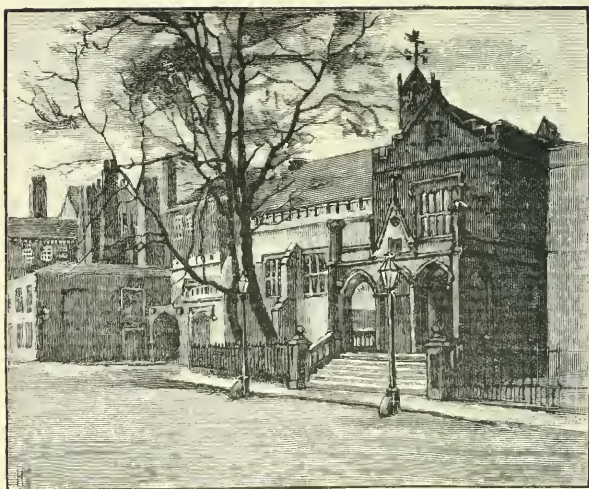
The survey towching the premisses

[First comes Lincoln's Inn]

Graies Inne.*

The number of Chambers there	}	cxxiiij	
The number of fellowes there of all these sortes following viz.	}	benchers .. xij utter barristers xxx other gentlemen Clxxviiij	CCxx
			wherof
		havinge Chambers	} CCiiij
		havinge no Chambers	} xv ^{jen.}

* Refer to the table at p. 218.



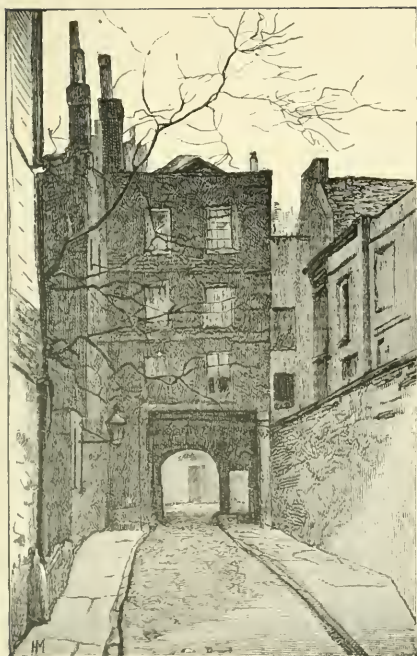
South Square

An Order was made in the 28th of Elizabeth (1585), "that it may be known if any lodge in the House who are not of the House, surveyors shall be yearly chosen to search all the chambers of the House." To carry into effect this Order, six surveyors were appointed for the North Court, four for the Middle Court, and seven for the South Court. By another, made in January, 1646, it was ordered, "That an exact Survey of all the Chambers in the House, *viz.*, of the situation, the tenants' names, the terms and the rent, and those to be put together in a book of survey, distinguishing them according to the several Courts and Building in each Court." This book of survey has not been found. By a later survey, however, made in 1688, the Inn appears at that date to have been still divided into three Courts, which were called Holborn Court, Conny or Coney Court, and Middle Court (afterwards known as Chapel Court). The two latter Courts occupied the present area of Gray's Inn Square, which was ordered to be so called on 7 June, 1793. The greater part of Coney Court was destroyed by fire in 1683-4 and rebuilt in 1687. Holborn Court and the buildings mentioned in the survey must have included Field Court, so named from its being a passage into the Red Lion Fields. This part of the Inn is now known as South Square.

In Strype's *Stow* (1720), vol. i. Book iii. p. 253, it is said that "the chief Courts in Gray's Inn, are Holbourn Court, Chappel Court, and Cony Court. But since the taking down the middle row of old chambers, which

severed Cony Court from Chappel Court, both are laid open together; only a separation of a palisado rail running cross, to keep the coachmen from driving their horses into Cony Court, which, since the levelling and gravelling, is kept very handsome. And this Court being the best situate as to an open aire, especially the west and north sides, which look into the Garden and adjacent fields, is of most esteem, and hath the best buildings. The Hall where the gentlemen of the Society dine and sup, is large and good; but the Chappel adjoining is too small, and I could wish that the Society would new build it, and to raise it on arched pillars, as Lincoln's Inn Chappel, and then there would be a good dry walk underneath in rainy weather. Besides these Courts, there is another more westward, having the Garden wall on the north side, and buildings on the west, with some part of the south. Out of this Court there is a passage, down steps, into Holbourn Court, another passage into Chappel Court, another into Fulwood's Rents, and another into the fields."

In ancient times the principal entrance to Gray's Inn was from Gray's Inn Lane, and so it is represented in Agas's map, the buildings appearing to stand some distance from Holborn. The gate in Gray's Inn Lane is called in the early records of the Society the "old gate." Sir George Buck (*Third Universitie*, &c.—Stow's *Annals*, ed. 1615—974) describes it as rather a "postern than a gate;" and thus relates how the present gate leading into Holborn came to be built:—



Holborn Gate

“In this present age there hath beene great cost bestowed therein, upon fayre buildings; and very lately the Gentlemen of this house purchased a messuage, and a curtilage, scituate uppon the south side of this house, and thereuppon have erected a fayre gate, and a gate-house, for a more convenient and more honorable passage into the high streete of Holborne, whereof this house stood in much neede, for the other former gates were rather posterns then gates.”

In 1587 it was “ordered that Mr. Aunger, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Sherrington, and Mr. Penruddock be appointed to consider whether it be needful to have a passage from y^e House into Holborn, and what way may be taken for obtaining y^e same.” On 5th February, 1593, another Order directed, “That 150*l.* be paid to Mr. Fullwood for a parcel of ground in Holborne, for building a gate out of Gray’s Inn into Holborne, provided that the gentlemen of the house will contribute such a sufficient sum to be added to the same sum of 150*l.* as will be sufficient to finish the building of the said gate, so as the stock of the house be not any further charged towards the same.” In the following year, on the 22nd of April, it was ordered that Mr. Aunger, Mr. Fullwood, and two others, “do view the place for the new gate, and line out the way for the same, and appoint in what order the same shall be built.”

It is related in the *Memoirs of Sir Samuel Romilly* (i. 139), that during the Gordon Riots, when Gray’s Inn, in which many Catholics resided, was particularly ob-

noxious, he was up a whole night under arms, and stood as sentinel for several hours at the gate in Holborn. The following is his letter, dated 13th June, 1780, and addressed to Rev. J. Roget :—

“ I believe I did not mention in my former letter that these civil broils have converted me into a soldier. Gray's Inn was one of the places which these determined enemies to all law threatened to lay in ashes. All the law societies (for Lincoln's Inn and the Temple were likewise threatened) resolved to stand upon their defence. Accordingly we all armed ourselves, and kept watch at our different gates for several nights.”

The principal entrance to the Gardens was from Fulwood's Rents, the owner of the property being evidently the Mr. Fullwood who sold the parcel of ground for the Holborn Gate. Stow says, “ Fulwood's Rents opposite to Chancery Lane, runneth up to Gray's Inn, into which it hath an entrance, through the Gate ; a place of a good resort and taken up by coffee houses, ale houses, and houses of entertainment, by reason of its vicinity to Gray's Inn. At the upper end of this court is a passage into the *Castle Tavern*, a house of a considerable trade, as is the *Golden Griffin Tavern*, on the west side, which also hath a passage into Fulwood's Rents.” Strype's *Stow* (i. Book iii. p. 253.)

Fulwood's Rents and Baldwin's Gardens were at one time sanctuaries, but lost this privilege in the year 1697.

In concluding this chapter, a few words may be said respecting Gray's Inn Place, the King's Road, and

Theobald's Row, which are intimately associated in history with Gray's Inn.

In 1663, it was ordered, that "The Right Hon. Charles* Earl of Warwick, in consideration of the sum of twenty pounds to be by him paid to the Treasurer of Gray's Inn, shall have, for a term of forty years, a piece of ground belonging to Gray's Inn, and lying in a brick-wall erected by Mrs. Allington, deceased, on the north side of her then dwelling house in High Holborn,—then called Allington House, and now Warwick House, containing seven roods . . . north towards Gray's Inn Fields." Strype's *Stow*, vol. i. Book iii. p. 253, describes Warwick Court (now Gray's Inn Place) as "newly built out of Warwick House and Garden, being a very handsome and spacious place with a broad freestone pavement, and garnished on both sides by large and well built brick houses, fit only for persons of repute. The north end lieth open into the passage belonging to Gray's Inn which leadeth into Red Lion Fields."

Pepys notes a visits to Warwick House :—"3 March, 1659-60—At noon home to dinner to a Sheep's Head. After dinner I to Warwick House in Holborne to my Lord [Sandwich] where he dined with my Lord of Manchester, Sir Dudley North, my Lord Fiennes, and my Lord Barkly. I staid in the great hall, talking with some gentlemen there, till they all came out."

In 1670, it was ordered "that the ground lying

* Charles Rich, earl of Warwick, was admitted a member of Gray's Inn in 1662.

without the walks between the wall and the way leading from Gray's Inn Lane towards King's Gate in Holbourne, bee fenced by inclosures, and the cattle and horses turned out at present, and that gravel be digged there for the use of this Society." Kingsgate Street was so called because the King used to go this way to New Market. Pepys records, 8 March, 1668-69, "To Whitehall, from whence the King and the Duke of York went by three in the morning and had the misfortune to be overset with the Duke of York, the Duke of Monmouth, and the Prince [Rupert] at the King's Gate in Holborne; and the King all dirty, but no hurt. How it came to pass I know not, but only it was dark, and the torches did not, they say, light the coach as they should do."

Parton, in his *Account of the Hospital and Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields* (188), states that, after the formation of Holborn into a continuous street in 1600, a Bowling Green was laid out, and a house of entertainment erected called "The Bowling Green House," on the site of the present Red Lion Square,—then called Red Lion Fields. In an entry in Pepys' Diary, dated 2nd October, 1664, he thus refers to these Fields: "After church, I walked to my Lady Sandwich's, through my Lord Southampton's new buildings in the fields behind Gray's Inn; and, indeed, they are a very great and noble work." Foss, in his *Judges of England* (vii. 48), quotes this very passage from Pepys to show "that Gray's Inn Square was built by Lord Southampton

about 1664," whereas the buildings referred to by Pepys were Southampton House.

In the Diary of Narcissus Luttrell* (Clarendon Press, 1857), occurs the following passage:—"10th June, 1684.—Dr. Barebone, the great builder, haveing some time since bought the Red Lion Fields, near Graies Inn Walks, to build on, and having for that purpose employed several workmen to goe on with the same, the gentlemen of Graies Inn took notice of it, and thinking it an injury to them, went with a considerable body of 100 persons; upon which the workmen assaulted the gentlemen, and flung bricks at them, and the gentlemen at them again; so a sharp engagement ensued, but the gentlemen routed them at last, and brought away one or two of the workmen to Graies Inn; in this skirmish one or two of the gentlemen and servants of the House were hurt and several of the workmen."†

The following extract from the Minutes of the Privy Council, taken from *The Builder*, 3 May, 1856, relates

* The diarist was admitted a member of Gray's Inn in 1673.

† In a review of the former edition of this work, a writer in the *Athenæum* (15 July, 1876), remarks: "We have seen a letter (still in MS.) in which the writer says that the Gray's Inn men went out in their gowns, and that the workmen were very civil, and said they would rather lose their work than disoblige the gentlemen. But there was afterwards a disturbance, and the Chief Justice sent word to the Benchers that if they could not rule their House he would come and do it for them." Diligent search has failed to find this manuscript.

to these riotous proceedings :—" 24th *July*, 1684.— His Majesties Justices of the Peace, for the County of Middlesex, having this day represented to his Ma^{ty} in Council, That the Grand Jury at the last Generall Quarter Sessions, held for the sayd County, Did present their sence of many great inconveniences occasioned through the late increasse of Buildings in the said County, neer the City of London, and their apprehension of further inconveniences by reason of more buildings in the like manner intended and began ; Desiring the Court humbly to represent the same unto his Ma^{ty} on the behalfe of the said County, and that they the said Justices are of the same opinion with the said Grand Jury of the Inconveniency from the increase of Buildings and particularly from those lately begun by D^r Nicholas Barebone, in Red Lion fields, by the stopping of severall highways which have been there, time out of mind, and which will not only choake up the air upon Gray's Inn, and destroy the rents of the poor of St. Clements, lying upon that part of St. Andrews, Holbourne, towards the fields, But very much annoy all the buildings in and about Bloomsbury, to the prejudice of divers persons of honour and Quality, as well as other his Ma^{ty's} Subjects there Inhabiting, and to the Annoyance of his Ma^{ties} Private highway through the fields, the said D^r Barebone having already made severall Lay Stalls there, of Garbage, and Offalls, from severall Marketts, sufficient to endanger the bringing of a Plague into the Neighbourhood.—and the said Justices further inform-

ing his Ma^{ty} that the said Barebone did of late, and particularly upon the 11th day of June last, march about the fields in the head of two hundred men, shouting and hallowing within the hearing of Grays Inn, and waving their hatts as by way of Challenge to the Gentlemen of the Society to come out and encounter them, the said Barebone himself Exhorting them that they should not be discouraged for he would back them with a thousand the next morning.”

The following reference to King's Road, showing its antiquity as a King's Highway, is taken from the minutes of the Privy Council:—“And whereas Andrew Lawrence Esq^{re} Surveyor of his Ma^{ty}s highwayes did likewise by his humble Petition this day read at the Board, represent to his Ma^{ty} that his Ma^{ty} and his Royall Predecessors time out of mind, have had a private way on the backside of Holbourne and Gray's Inn, and soe through Finsbury fields to Kingsland, for his Ma^{ty}s passage to New Market, which said way, with the Gates and Bridges are maintained at his Ma^{ty}s charge, And that now the said D^r Barebone having taken Red Lion fields purposing to Build the same, hath throwne downe the Bankes and filled up the Ditch, in several places adjoyning the sayd way, and carryed through the Gates many loads of Bricks, Lime, and Sand, to the great damage of the way, and that he threatnes to breake downe the Gates, & to arrest the Gate keepers if they obstruct the same, And therefore the said Justices of the Peace & the said M^r Lawrence

respectively praying that his Ma^{ty} would be pleased to interpose his Royall authority for the puting of a timely stop to the said Buildings in the consequence whereof soe many of his Ma^{ty}s Loyall and Dutifull Subjects are concerned, and for the preservation of his Just and Ancient right in the aforesaid way ;—Upon consideration whereof, It was ordered by his Ma^{ty} in Council, That Sir Robert Sawyer, Knt. his Ma^{ty}s Attorney Generall, doe consider of, and pursue the best & most effectuall meanes that may be used in Law, for preventing the said Buildings in the Red Lion fields, and for preserving his Ma^{ty}s said private way on the backside of Holbourne and Grays Inn, as aforesaid, from being abused or encroached upon.”

Theobalds Row or Road was so called because it led to Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, the favourite hunting seat of King James I.

In the *Court and Times of James I.* (ii. 171), Chamberlain writes:—“June 5, 1619. The King came from Theobalds, on Tuesday, to Whitehall all along the fields; and on the back side of Gray's Inn was met by a fair troop of our citizens on horseback.”





The Hall

CHAPTER VI.

THE HALL—THE CHAPEL.



The Hall.



NO evidence exists as to the date of the first erection of the Hall. Dugdale, quoting from records of the Society which are no longer extant, records that in 5 Edw. VI. (1551), "The Old Hall was seiled with fifty-four yards of wainscot at 2s. a yard: and in 3 and 4 Philip and Mary (1556), the Society began the re-edifying it as it now standeth; every fellow of the House, having a Chamber therein, being assessed towards the charge thereof, upon penalty of loosing his Chamber, in case he did not pay what he was then taxt at; which work was finished in 2 Eliz. (1559), as appeareth by the account of Sir Gilbert Gerard Knight, then Treasurer, made 10 Nov. the same year; the whole charge amounting to £863 10s. 8d." (*Orig. Jurid.* 273.)

This noble hall, seventy feet in length, thirty-five in width, and forty-seven in height, is built upon the usual

plan of the great halls of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. At the eastern end is the raised daïs, on which is placed the chief table, and on the right is the bay window, a characteristic feature of the Tudor style. At the opposite end an oak screen conceals the entrance vestibule, etc. This screen is exceedingly rich in design, consisting of fine semicircular arched headings with carved spandrils, brackets and tympana having Ionic columns, overlaid with strapwork ornament, between each bay.

Above this order and the enriched cartouche frieze, is a beautiful open Gallery front to the Minstrels' loft, which, although designed in good keeping, is evidently of later date than the lower portion of the screen. The rail, or capping, is supported by six sculptured terminal figures resting on cantilevers, with carved and fluted pediments between them. There is a tradition in the Inn that this screen, and also some of the dining tables now used in the Hall, were given to the Society by Queen Elizabeth as tokens of her regard. It may also be mentioned that at dinner on Grand Day in each Term "the glorious, pious, and immortal memory of good Queen Bess," is still solemnly drunk in Hall.

The Hall is lighted at its western end, by a large window over the minstrel gallery, and on the southern side, by five mullioned and transomed windows. The northern wall, in addition to the large bay window, contains four others similar to those on the opposite side. The space between the cills of these windows and the

floor is filled by oak wainscot of the early part of the 18th century, whereon are hung, in succession, the names with armorial bearings of those members who have filled the office of Treasurer.

The open timber roof is a fine example of the hammer-beam type of construction. The ends of each beam have an angle set pendant of classical design where there may have been original carved figures and shields projecting forward. In the centre of the Hall, now occupied by a modern stove, stood formerly the andirons with the smoke louvre in the roof above.

Unfortunately the exterior has been much modernized, the red brickwork having been coated with stucco, which, combined with the low elevation of the Chapel adjoining, gives an undignified effect to what is, in the interior, a fine and handsome specimen of sixteenth-century architecture. The following letter appears in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for the year 1826 (vol. 96, part 2, p. 109), with reference to this alteration:—

“This fine old Hall was erected in the reign of Queen Mary, and until the late repairs was an almost perfect specimen of the architecture of the period. The walls were built with dark red brick; the mullions and labels of the large square windows, and some other particulars, being constructed of stone. The principal gables were marked by the ascending battlements, resembling steps, peculiar to the period, also worked in brick, the lateral walls being finished with plain parapets. The roof was tiled; from the ridge about

the centre rose a lantern of wood, of an octangular form, and finished with a leaded cupola. Although this appendage was rather heavy, and the lightness of the pointed style had been almost disregarded in its construction, it was valuable to the Antiquary as an original work. As a perfect specimen of the latest species of pointed architecture this old Hall was greatly to be admired."

The writer goes on to describe the so-called improvements.

"The walls are being covered with compo, thereby gaining a smooth and even surface at the expense of the curious brickwork which I noticed as existing on the gables. Battlements of the modern kind, such as are to be seen on many stables, and other mean appendages to dwelling-houses, which the taste of the builders has erected in the 'Gothic style,' are being tacked on to the side walls. The roof has been stripped and slate substituted for the tiles, and to crown the whole, a wooden lantern, of an entire new design, and much resembling a pigeon-house, substituted for the ancient one."

On entering the Hall, the stranger's attention is arrested at once by the armorial ensigns in the windows; and, especially, by the brilliant glow of colour in the great bay-window to the North. Some of these shields have been in position for over three hundred years, and they together form a collection of the highest interest. For this reason it has been thought advisable to present them in detail; beginning on the North side

and making the entire circuit of the Hall. Some arms are known from manuscripts to date from the reign of Elizabeth (see pp. 118, 119.) Next, coming to the time of Sir William Dugdale, A.D. 1671, the reader is enabled to follow, page by page, the arms engraved for his work, *Origines Juridiciales*, pp. 300-308. Lastly, the present windows are severally analyzed, and the name and condition of every person stated, so far as he can be identified by the Records of the Society.

From an heraldic point of view, many of these coats have a special value, in being assigned to individuals who bore arms somewhat different from the blazons given in heraldic dictionaries. As might be expected from the fragile character of the material, much of the ancient glass has from time to time suffered considerable damage. On one occasion a severe storm of wind wrecked the great Eastern window, and the portions which withstood the shock could not be afterwards very correctly arranged. The workman employed to reinstate the shields has occasionally substituted scraps of scrolls and other ornaments for the armorial bearings that had perished. Of any transposition or confusion, when found, notice is taken as the necessity arises. This window was greatly improved in 1871, by means of a background of antique glass, and the reinstatement of the several shields, arranged as symmetrically as the case would allow.

Many of the escutcheons represented in Dugdale's work before mentioned have entirely disappeared, and

much glass that remained in his time is now injured and misplaced. In order to perpetuate the memory of those members of the Society whose arms are there engraved, the names are taken out, and printed in exactly the same order. Such shields as now remain are marked with a star (*), and those which occupy the same position (so far as can be ascertained from the accompanying description) are further distinguished by a dagger (†).

Dugdale has occasionally engraved a shield of arms without assigning it to any particular person. With the aid of the *Harl. M.S.* 1912, these deficiencies are frequently supplied, and the name of the person added in brackets with a date. In escutcheons of several quarterings, which are yet unappropriated, the first (or *paternal*) coat is alone blazoned, on account of the difficulty that would arise in deciphering exactly all the quarterings. Every one acquainted with heraldry, knows that the same ordinaries and charges, when differently tinctured, constitute a distinct coat. Now the fading or alteration of colours, likely enough to have happened in the course of two centuries or more, may, and would lead to frequent mistakes; and the more so, when viewed (as these must be) from the floor. Sometimes, indeed, a distinctive feature has vanished. Such, for instance, as may be noticed in the coat of *Aunger*, where the *griffin segreant* is not now discernible by ordinary vision; but on attention being particularly directed to it, the outline can be traced by means of a powerful

glass. Probably, after firing, the artist added finally the charges. These would naturally peel off in course of time; especially if affected by damp or variation of temperature.

Having before him all the names recorded in Dugdale's plates, the reader's attention is next directed to the windows as they appear in the present year. With the assistance of the diagrams and numbers, he will at a glance be able to see whose arms are depicted: this arrangement being adopted to meet the difficulty strangers experience when visiting the Hall, who knowing that a member of their family once belonged to the Inn, and had his escutcheon displayed in the windows, yet fail to find it.

During the process of search and examination, many old coats of eminent persons have been discovered, notwithstanding much mutilation and disarrangement, and consequently very few shields are now left which are not identified.

Sometimes, no more can be done than to give the surname, because eight or ten members of a family have at one time or other belonged to Gray's Inn. Each of these was entitled to use his *paternal* coat; and, although no two persons actually bear the same arms without a difference of some kind, practically these distinctions are for the most part ignored, and certainly were so in this Hall, for very seldom is it that a shield has any impalement or mark of cadency.

. .

The following notes, made in the year 1580, are taken from the Harleian Manuscripts :—

“ In Greys In hall neare London in com. Myddlesex.

“ John Marten* vnus Justiciariorum de Communi banco
ber. ar. 3. talbotes passant in pale wise sa. with a
thrid difference.

“ John Petit unus Baronum Scacarij Domine Regine
apud Westminster [*sic*] ber. g. cheveron inter
3. libbardes faces ar. with a. 3. difference.

“ Cooke* unus Justic. de Banco ber. sa. & ar.
per pale. 3. wolfes heades Rased contray changed
of the felde.

“ Sir Anthony Le fitz harbert vnus Justic. &c. ber. g. 3.
lions, r. gardant or 2 quarter, Norbury de ibidem
in com. Derby, ar. a chefe verre or et gules, over all
a bend. sa. these quartred.

“ Hynde† vnus Justic. de Banco, ber. g. 3.
hyndes heades Rased, ar.”

[*Harl. 2059, f. 203.*]

* These two coats, left un-named by Dugdale, are clearly identified (302, row 3, and 303, row 4). See pp. 122, 123.

† Compare with the arms given p. 47.

- “In greys In hall wyndowe in glasse Junij 15, 1581.
- “Gwido Feirfax miles Judex Ang’ suprem^s ber, 1. ar.
 1 lion r. sa. over all, 3. barres gemels g. 2. ar.
 cheveron inter 3. griffins heades Rased g. passant.
 3. barre of 8 peces ar. & g. on a canton sa. a crosse
 potenze or, like Pulford. 4. or a bend azure.
 5. ar. a fesse inter 3. lions passant gardant sa.
 6. ar cheveron inter 3 merletes sa.
- “Jn^o Erneleye miles Judex primarius de Communi
 banco, ar. on a bend sa. 3. egles or, a 3. differ-
 ence.
- “St Anthony le fitz herbart [unus] Justiciariorum de
 Communi [banco], g. 3. lions r. gard. or. 2. Nor-
 bury ar. a chefe verre or & g. over it, a bend sa.
 these quarter[ed].
- “Lorde Riche g. cheveron inter. 3. crosses botone or.
 2 diff. sa.
- “Justice Staunford ar. 3. barres azure on a quarter or a
 fesse sa. in cheffe 3 maskells sa. vel chapeletes g.
- “Thomas Wilson ar[miger] secretary to her majestie,
 sa. 1 wolfe r. or, in chefe. 3. starres ar. with 6
 pointes [*estoiles*] his wife checke or & g. on a chefe
 ar. 1 lion passant sa. 2. azure 1 lion r. inter sundreye
 †† ar, for Dalton.”

[*Harl.* 2113, fo. 107 b.]

Beneath are rudely tricked seven coats of arms, as depicting the foregoing blazon. Of these, two coats (Fitzherbert and Norbury) are drawn singly, instead of being quartered in one shield.

In Aulâ Hospicij Grayensis.

“In amplâ semicirculari Fenestrâ ibidem.”

[In the Bay Window.]

*†Charles Howard,
earl of NOTTING-
HAM, K.G.

*†Thomas Ratcliffe,
earl of SUSSEX,
K.G.

*†Robert Sidney, earl
of LEICESTER, K.G.

*†Edward Stanley, earl
of DERBY, K.G.

William Cecill, lord
BURGHLEY, K.G.,
temp. Eliz.

Robert Cecill, earl of
SALISBURY, K.G.,
Treasurer of Eng-
land, *temp.* James I.

*†Lord GREY of WIL-
TON, K.G.

Sir Richard WINGFIELD,
K.G., Chancellor of the
Duchy of Lancaster,
temp. Hen. VIII.

Francis Russell, earl
of BEDFORD, K.G.

Henry Carey, lord
HUNSDON, K.G.

*†Lord DARCY of CHICH.

Lord St. JOHN of BLET-
SO.

*†Henry earl of
KENT.

*†Sir Nicholas BACON,
knt., Keeper of the
Great Seal, *temp.*
Eliz.

*†Sir Francis Bacon, knt.
(son of Nicholas), Bar-
on VERULAM, Visct. St.
ALBAN, and Lord High
Chancellor of England,
temp. James I.

*†Henry Nevill, lord
BERGAVENNY.

Origines Juridicales, page 301.

“Adhuc in dictâ semicirculari Fenestrâ.”

[Bay Window continued.]

*† Lord Wentworth.	Henry lord Compton.	Sir William Daniell, knight, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas.	Sir Thomas Heneage, knt. Treasurer of the Queen's (Eliz.) Chamber.
[. . . Fortescue]	[. . . Finch]	Sir Richard Hutton, knight, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas.	Sir William Fairfax, one of the Justices of Common Pleas.
Lord North.	Robert lord Rich. [The crosses should be <i>botanics</i> . See pp. 119, 131.]	Robert Shute, one of the Justices of King's Bench, 1584; adm. 1559; Baron Exch. 1579.	John Hynde, one of the Justices of Common Pleas.
W. Lovelace, ser- jeant-at-law.	John Sotherton, Baron of the Ex- chequer.	Nowell Sotherton, Baron of the Ex- chequer.	Francis Rodes, one of the Justices of Common Pleas.
Christopher Yelver- ton, one of the Justices of King's Bench.	Valentine Dale, Doctor of Law, Master of Re- quests [<i>temp.</i> Eliz.].	Sir Edward Pelham, knt. serjeant-at- law, Baron of the Exchequer in Ire- land, <i>temp.</i> Eliz.	* John Fineaux, Chief Justice of England.

[Bay Window continued.]

- Henry lord Comp- William lord Cav- Lord Zouche. Quarterly per fess
 ton. endish, earl of indented az. and
 Devon. arg. in the first
 quarter a lion pas-
 sant guardant or.
- C[hr.] Hales, Master Sir Anthony St. Sir Roger Wilbra- Sir John Suckling, Sir John Wolley, Sir James Altham, Sir Ralph Sadler,
 of the Rolls, *temp.* ham, kn. one of kn. Master of kn. Chancellor kn. Baron of the knight.
 Hen. VIII. ter of the Rolls the Masters of Requests, of the Order of Exchequer, *temp.*
 in Ireland. the Court of Re- quests, Jas. I.
- [William Coke, Jus- [Sir] Anthony Fitz- Sir Walter Mild- Sir Henry Yelver- *Thomas Billinge *John Markham, Sir Edward Hen-
 tice of Common herbert, one of may, kn. Treas- ton, kn. Attorney Chief Justice of den, kn. Baron
 Pleas, 1532.] the Justices of surer of the of K. James I. England, *temp.* of the Exchequer,
 Common Pleas. Queen's (Eliz.) House of Edw. IV. 1 Edw. IV. *temp.* Jas. I.
- Thomas Bryan, Chief Sir William Yel- Sir John Spelman, Sir Tho. Chamber- *Sir William House *Sir John Ernle, *Sir Gilbert Ger-
 Justice of Common verton, kn. one of laun, kn. late Ch. (Hussey), kn. kn. Chief Jus- rard, kn. Master
 Pleas. of the Justices of the Justices of King's Just. of Chester; Chief Justice of tice of Common
 of King's Bench, now [1671] Just. King's Bench, Pleas.
temp. Hen. VI. of King's Bench. *temp.* Hen. VII.
- [no name or arms] John Nedeham. W. Dalyson, one of Sir W. Staunford, [no name or arms] Nicholas Powtrel, Sir Robert Hicham,
 the Justices of kn. one of the Queen's (Eliz.) kn. King's (Jas.
 King's Bench. Justices of Com- mon Pleas. I.) serjeant-at-law.
- *† Henry Byng, ser- Thomas Tildesley, N. Baram, Queen's Thomas Snagge, Richard Shuttle- Thomas Athowe, Sir Thomas Hedley,
 jeant-at-law. King's (Hen. IV.) serjeant-at-law. Queen's serjeant- worth, Queen's serjeant-at-law.
 at-law. at-law. at-law. at-law. at-law.

"Adhuc in sæpe-dictâ semicirculari Fenestrâ."

[Bay Window continued.]

- Arms of William, archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 1660. *†The Most Noble George, duke of Albemarle, earl of Torrington, baron Monck of Pouteridge, &c., K.G. A.D. 1663. [Arms encircled with the Garter.] Arms of Gilbert, archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 1663.
- *†Sir John Finche, knt. keeper of the Great Seal; late Chief Justice of Common Pleas. *†Sir Tho. Widdrington, knt. serjeant-at-law. Arms of George, bishop of Winchester [encircled with the Garter]. *†Sir Dudley Digges, knt. Master of the Rolls, A.D. 1636. Sir Humfrey Davenport, knt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer, A.D. 1630.
- Sir Edmund Reve, knt. one of the Justices of Common Pleas, A.D. 1639. *†John Archer, one of the Justices of Common Pleas, A.D. 1663. *Francis Crawley, one of the Justices of Common Pleas. Sir Ralph Whitfeld, knt. King's serjeant-at-law, A.D. 1635. [John Martin, one of the Justices of Common Pleas, A.D. 1420.]
- John Corbould, serjeant-at-law. *†Thomas Waller, serjeant-at-law. Clement Spelman, Baron of the Exchequer, A.D. 1602. Nathaniell Finche, Queen's (Henrietta Maria) serjeant. Sir Charles Dallison, knt. serjeant-at-law.
- *†Richard Newdigate, serjeant-at-law, A.D. 1660. Thomas Brome, serjeant-at-law, A.D. 1660. Richard Ameredeth, serjeant-at-law. Robert Callis, serjeant-at-law.

“In Orientali Fenestrâ ejusdem Aulae Hospicii Grayensis.”

[East Window of Hall.]

*†EDWARD,
King and Confessor.
[Shield surmounted by a
Royal crown.]

Thomas, earl of Ormond
and Osserye, viscount
Thurles, baron of Arke-
lowe, &c., K.G. [Arms
encircled with the Gar-
ter.]

*†Francis, earl of Bedford,
K.G. [Arms encircled
with the Garter.]

*†R[alph] lord Eure, Pre-
sident of the Northern
parts of this kingdom.

King JAMES [the First].

[Quarterly; 1 & 4, France and England
quarterly; 2. Scotland; 3. Ireland (the
arms encircled with the Garter).]

Henry, marquess of Dorchester.
[Shield surmounted by a coronet and sup-
ported by two lions, with motto beneath:
Pie repone te.]

*†Henry, earl of Huntingdon, K.G.
[Supporters: Two man-headed lions, af-
frontés.]

*Thomas (*Cecil*), Sir Henry Sidney,
earl of Exeter, K.G., Lieutenant
of Wales. [Arms
encircled with the
Garter.]

Queen ELIZABETH.

[Quarterly; 1 & 4, France;
2 & 3, England (the arms
encircled with the Garter).]

*†James, duke of Ormond,
earl of Ormond and Ossory,
baron Arclo and Lanthoni,
&c., K.G. [Arms encircled
with the Garter.]

*†Henry, earl of Pembroke,
K.G. [Arms encircled with
the Garter.]

Sir Thomas Fairfax, knl.
[Differenced with a label of
three points.]

"Adhuc in dictâ Orientali Fenestrâ Hospicij Grayensis."

[East Window continued.]

Lodovic, duke of Len- nox.	Edward, earl of Hertford.	*† Thomas Howard, viscount Bindon.	*† Sir Wm. Seintlo, knt. temp. Eliz.
Quarterly; 1 and 4, Or, a lion rampant az.; 2. <i>Manston</i> (of Kent); 3. <i>Cole</i> (Devon).	*† Sir Reginald Bray, K.G. knt. lord mayor of London (admitted 6 Jan. 1594-5).	William Harvey, esq., Clarenceux king of arms.	*† Sir John Butler, of Woodhall (Herts), knight.

"In Australibus præfatæ Aulæ Fenestris."

[South Windows of Hall.]

[*John Southwell, Lent Reader, 1538.]	[Francis Noone, double Lent Reader, 1551.]	*Sir William Dethick, Gar- ter king of arms.	John Penruddock.	John Gosnold.
Arg. a chief gules.	Sir John Danvers, knt. (adm. 9 June, 1589).	Gules, on a chev. between 3 birds arg. as many lions proper (or <i>purpure</i>).	Sir Edward Walker, knt. Garter king of arms, 1662.	lord Zouche.
Eight quarters; 1 and 8, Or, two bars gu. on each 3 frols sript of the field, a crescent for difference.	[Apparently <i>Penruddock</i> re- peated. See row 3.]	*Sir Thomas Hesketh, knt. Attorney General in the Court of Wards and Li- veries.	*Richard Aunger.	Thomas Colby.

“ Adhuc in dictis Australibus Fenestris.”

[South Windows continued.]

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| * Ralph Barton. | [. . . Hales.] | [<i>un-named</i> .] | * Elias Brantingham. | * Humfrey Purefey. |
| Quarterly; 1 & 4, Erm. a chief indented gules. | R[obert] Wingfeld. | * E[dward] Forde; adm. 1537. | * R[obert] Flynt; admitted 1532; Bencher 1549. | Roger Bodyham. |
| * Francis Brackin. | * Quarterly; 1 & 4, Paly of six; sa. and or, a canton erm.; 2 & 3, azure semée de cross-crosets, a lion rampant or. | [Humfrey] Coles. | * Richard Hayton. | Gules, a fess erm. between 3 martlets or. |
| Sir Cuthbert Pepper, knt. Surveyor of Ct. of Wards and Liveries. | Sir William Hewit, knt. lord mayor of London A.D. 1559. | Sir Thomas Gresham, lord mayor of London. | Sir Edward Moseley, knt. Att. Gen. of Duchy of Lanc. temp. Eliz. and Jas. I. | John Kitchin (adm. 1544; Autumn Reader 1563; Double Lent Reader 1571). |
| * Sir Anthony Thorold, knt.; Aut. Reader 1555. | Robert Noel, Attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries; adm. 1544; Aut. Reader 1561. | Gu. a fess ermine between 3 water-bougets argent. | * Per pale, erm. and gu. a rose counter-changed. (Arms of <i>Geoffrey Nightingale</i> . See the next.) | [<i>mis-named</i> Nightingale.] Quarterly; 1 & 4, quarterly erm. and gu. 2, vert, 3 (?) foxes courant in pale or; 3, or, three saltires engr. azure. |

“Adhuc in dictis Australibus Fenestris.”

[South Windows, continued.]

Nicholas Fuller. Richard Kempe. W. Rugge. Owen Tudor. Sa. on a chev. arg. 3 trees proper; on a canton or a spearhead azure.

[*un-named.*]

“In Borealibus dictæ Aulæ Hospicii Grayensis Fenestris.”

[North Windows of Hall.]

*I. Molineux. *† Sir John Brograve, knt. *W. Molineux, A.D. 1559. *C[harles] Gryce. *Thomas Fane.

Christopher Fletcher. *Thomas Walton. (Watton.) *W[m.] Cardinal. Francis Shakerley. *Thomas Tildesley.

.. Goldwell. Six quarterings: 1 Peter Phesant, the father, 1589; and 6, quarterly gu. & or, over all a lion ramp^t arg. son, 1624. Sir Richard Wingfield, knt. John Sibile, 1559.

*Walter Haddon, one of the Masters of the Court of Requests. Sir John Ogle, knt. [Sir Tho. Seckford, Scep. 308, row 1.] *† Sir Humfrey Wingfield, knt. R[ichard] Godrick.

“Adhuc in dictis Fenestris Borealibus Hospicij Grayensis.”

[North Windows continued.]

Argent, two bars gules.	Sir Thomas Seck- ford, knt. one of the Masters of the Court of Requests.	Henry Ward, esq., A.D. 1547.	Thomas Colshill, admitted in East- ter term 1578.	William Porter [adm. 1540].
Edmund Pooley.			John Lany, esq.	

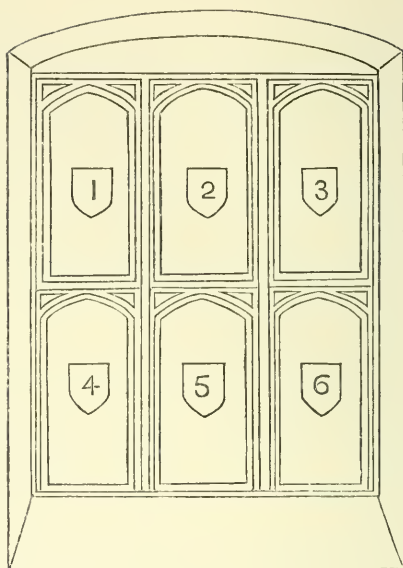
“In Occidentali Fenestrâ dictæ Aulae Hospicij Grayensis.”

[West Window of Hall.]

*William Gas- coigne, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, <i>temp.</i> Hen. IV.	Laurence Blun- ston.	R[obt.] Shir- burne.	Gilbert Shering- ton.	G. Dorrell [? Thomas Dar- rell].
... Buggyn.	William Alling- ton.	M. Herlakinden	William Staun- ford, one of the Justices of Com- mon Pleas.	.. Vavasour.
		[? Thomas Harlakenden, Lent Reader, 1525].		

Following the remarks made on page 117, and before giving the names of those whose arms are now (1885) displayed in the windows, it is desirable to exhibit a table of the abbreviations enforced by the limited space. Although many of these are common and familiar, the whole are here set down so as to avoid all conjecture or hesitation. This table applies also to the list of "Readers" (pp. 45—76).

adm.	admitted	Just. C. P.	Justice of the Common Pleas
Att. Gen.	Attorney General	Just. K. B.	Justice of the King's Bench
Aut. R.	} Autumn Reader	Just. Q. B.	Justice of the Queen's Bench
Aut. Reader		K. C.	King's Counsel
Bar E.	} Baron of the Ex- chequer	K. G.	Knight of the Garter
Bar. Exch. ...		King's att.	King's attorney
B. E.		King's serjt ...	King's serjeant
barr.	barrister	King's solr ...	King's solicitor
Ch. Bar. E....	} Chief Baron of the Exchequer	Mich. term	Michaelmas term
Ch. B. E.....		Mr. of Rolls ...	Master of the Rolls
Ch. J.	} Chief Justice	Q. B.	Justice of the Queen's Bench
Ch. Just.....		Q. C.	Queen's Counsel
Commrs	Commissioners	Serjt	Serjeant at law
C. P.	Justice of the Common Pleas	Sol. Gen.	Solicitor General
cr.	created	Tr.	Treasurer
Dy. of Lanc. ...	Duchy of Lancaster	Trin. term	Trinity term
Gt. Seal	Great Seal		
Ilil. term.	Ililary term		
H. of Com.	House of Commons		
J., Just.	Justice		



North Side.

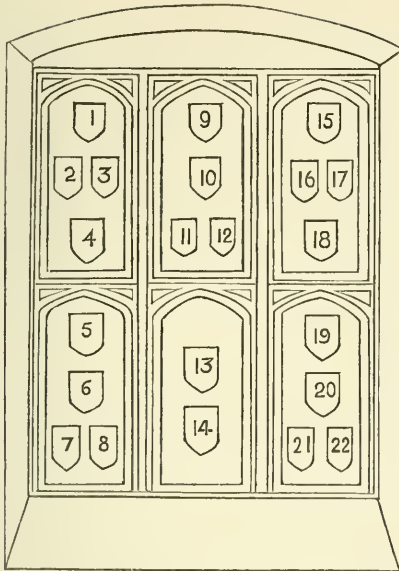
No. 2.*

- 1 Robert Allen, Serjt, Trin: term, 1845.
- 2 Digby, Cayley Wrangham, Serjt, Hil: term, 1840.
- 3 Alfred Septimus Dowling, Serjt, Mich: term, 1842.
- 4 Sir Thos. Moyle, *knt.* Reader; Speaker 1542.
- 5 Sir Samuel Romilly, *knt.* Sol. Gen. 1806.
- 6 Right Hon. Chas. Wolfran Cornewall, Benchet 1770; Speaker 1780.

No. 3.

- 1 Thomas Andrews, Serjt at law, Trin: term, 1827.
- 2 Samuel Turner, Esq. Benchet of Gray's Inn; Dean of the Chapel, A.D. 1862. Memorial of the Society.
- 3 Ebenezer Ludlow, Serjt at law, Trin: term, 1827.
- 4 Ralph Clayton, Serjt at law, Trin: term, 1788.
- 5 The Most Noble Hugh duke of Northumberland, &c. K.G. Mich: term, 1792.
- 6 William Cockell, Serjt at law, Easter term, 1787.

* The first window on North Side is now (1885) without arms.

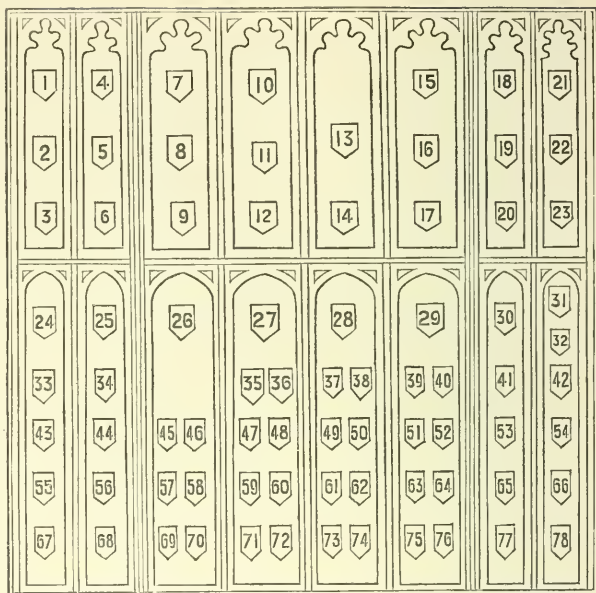


North Side, No. 4.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Sir John *Erme, <i>knt.</i> Ch.
Just. C. P. 1519. | 14 Sir Robt. Raymond, <i>knt.</i>
(cr. lord Raymond), Ch.
Just. K. B. 1725. |
| 2 Robert lord *Rich. (a) (<i>damaged</i>). | 15 Sir Wm. *Huse (Hussey),
<i>knt.</i> Ch. Just. K. B. 1481.
(<i>Arms transposed.</i>) |
| 3 Geffery *Nightingale, Lent
Reader, 1592. | 16 Elias *Brantingham, Aut.
Reader, 1605. |
| 4 Sir Gilbt. *Gerard, <i>knt.</i> Mr.
of the Rolls, 1581. | 17 Franc. *Crawley, J.C.P. 1632. |
| 5 Francis *Noone, Lent Reader,
1546 and 1554. | 18 Sir John *Fimeux, <i>knt.</i> Ch.
Just. England, 1495. |
| 6 Sir Thomas Bury, <i>knt.</i> Ch.
B. E. 1716. | 19 John *Southwell, Lent
Reader, 1538. |
| 7 Sir Humfrey *Wingfield, <i>knt.</i> | 20 Sir Sam ^l Sterlinge, <i>knt.</i> Id.
mayor Lond. 1669. |
| 8 Edwd. *Forde, adm. 1537. | 21 Sir John *Brograve, <i>knt.</i>
Aut. Reader, 1576. (<i>No. 3
should be 1.</i>) |
| 9 Ralph *Barton, 1559; double
Aut. Reader, 1568. | 22 Six quarterings: 1. Quar-
terly, gu. and or; over all
a lion ramp. arg. |
| 10 Sir John Holt, <i>knt.</i> Serjt, 1686. | |
| 11 Roger Moore, Serjt, 1692. | |
| 12 Tho. Gooding, Serjt, 1692. | |
| 13 Sir Robt. Shafto, <i>knt.</i> Aut.
Reader, 1673. | |

(a) The arms do not belong to Edward Mos[ley], named beneath.

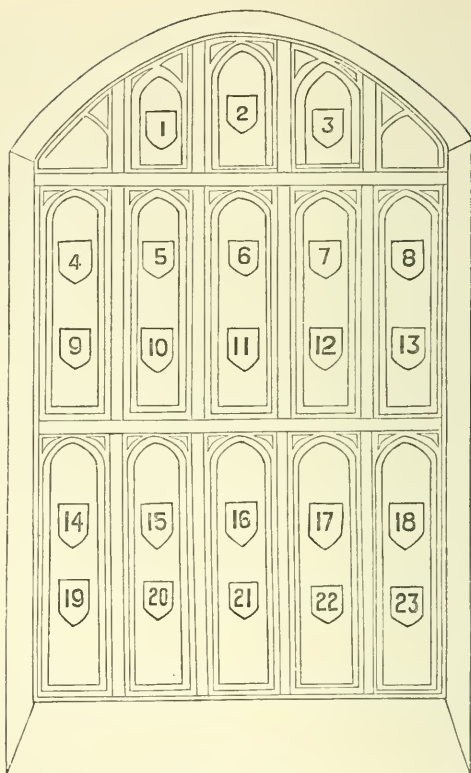
K 2



Bay Window.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Lord *†Wentworth. | 11 Thomas Ratcliffe, earl of |
| 2 Sir John *†Markham, <i>knt.</i> | *†Sussex, K.G. |
| Ch. Just. 1 Edw. IV. | 12 Sir Nicholas *†Bacon, <i>knt.</i> |
| 3 Quarterly; * 1 and 4, Paly of | Lord Keeper. |
| 6, sa. and or, a canton erm.; | 13 George Monck, duke of |
| 2 and 3, Sa. semée de cross- | *†Albemarle, K.G. 1663. |
| crosslets, a lion rampant or. | 14 Sir Wm. *Gascoigne, <i>knt.</i> |
| 4 Henry Nevill, lord *†Ber- | Ch. J. K. B. 1400. |
| gavenny. | 15 Edward Stanley, earl of |
| 5 Sir Tho. *†Widdrington, <i>knt.</i> | *†Derby, K.G. |
| serj ^t at law. | 16 Sir Robt. Carr, bart. |
| 6 *Francis Brackin. | 17 Sir John *†Finch, <i>knt.</i> , Ch. J. |
| 7 Henry (Grey), earl of *†Kent. | C. P. 1634. |
| 8 Charles Howard, earl of | 18 [Reginald] lord *†Grey of |
| *†Nottingham, K.G. | Wilton, K.G. |
| 9 Sir Francis *†Bacon, <i>knt.</i> ; | 19 W. *Molineux. |
| viscount St. Alban, Lord | 20 C. *Grice. |
| Chancellor. | 21 John, lord *†Darcy of Chich. |
| 10 Robert Sidney, earl of *†Lei- | 22 R. *Flynte. |
| cester, K.G. | 23 W. *Cardinal. |

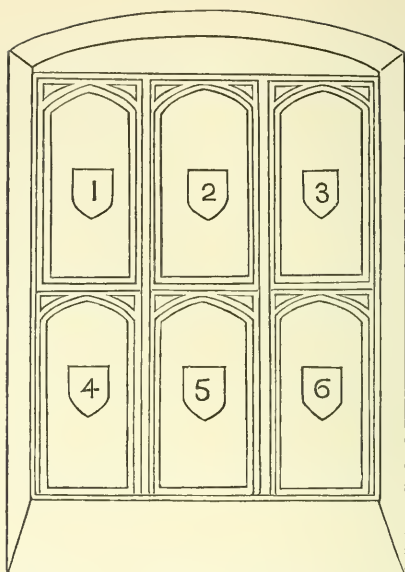
- 24 Sir Jas. Eyre, *knt.* Ch. J. 1793.
- 25 Sir Wm. Williams, *knt.* Sol. Gen.; Speaker H. of Com. 1679, 1680, 1681.
- 26 Sir Robt. Raymond, *knt.* Ch. J. K. B. 1724; cr. Baron Raymond, of Abbots Langley, 1730.
- 27 Sir Geo. Hutchins, *knt.* premier Serjt, one of Lords Commrs for Custody of Gt. Seal, 2 Wm. & Mary.
- 28 Sir Wm. Rawlinson, *knt.* Serjt, one of Lords Commrs for Custody of Gt. Seal, 1 Wm. & Mary.
- 29 Sir John Holt, *knt.* Ch. J. K. B.; Privy Council, 1 Wm. & Mary.
- 30 Sir Tho. Clarke, *knt.* Mr. of Rolls, 1754.
- 31 Sir Salathiel Lovell, *knt.* B. E. 1708.
- 32 Sir Edward Lutwyche, *knt.* King's Serjt, 1683.
- 33 Sir Thomas Raymond, *knt.* K. B. 1681.
- 34 Tho. Powell, Serjt at law, 1683.
- 35 Sir Wm. Gregory, *knt.* Speaker H. of Commons, 31 C. II.; B. E. 1679.
- 36 Sir Wm. Jones, *knt.* Sol. Gen. 25 C. II.; Aut. Reader 1674.
- 37 Tho. Holt, Serjt, 1677.
- 38 Sir Tho. Stringer, *knt.* Serjt, 1677.
- 39 Sir Robt. Baldock, *knt.* Serjt, 1677.
- 40 Ric. *† Newdigate, Serjt, 1660.
- 41 Sir Wm. Richardson, *knt.* Serjt, 1679.
- 42 Sir John Powell, *knt.* C. P. 1686.
- 43 Ten quarterings: 1. *Arg. on a chief sa. 2 fleurs-de-lis or.* (Tracy.)
- 44 Sir Dudley *† Digges, *knt.* Mr. of the Rolls, 1631.
- 45 Tho. *Flynt, Serjt, 1669.
- 46 John *† Archer, Serjt, 1660; Just. C. P. 1663.
- 47 Nicholas Willimott, Serjt, 21 C. II. 1669.
- 48 Thomas Hardres, Serjt, 21 C. II. 1669.
- 49 Sir Wm. Scroggs, *knt.* Ch. Just. Engl. 30 C. II. 1678.
- 50 Sir Wm. Ellys, *knt.* King's Serjt 22 C. II.; C. P. 1672.
- 51 Thos. *† Waller, Serjt, [1660].
- 52 James Foster, Serjt, 1757.
- 53 John Bennet, Serjt, 1705.
- 54 Sir Edward Nevill, *knt.* Serjt, 1684; B. E. 1685; C. P. 1691.
- 55 Sir Wm. *Dethick, *knt.* 1587.
- 56 Timothy Turner, Serjt, 1669.
- 57 Henry Dixwell, 1622.
- 58 Reginald Britland, Serjt 1692.
- 59 Sir Tho. Bury, *kt.* B. E. 1700.
- 60 Sir Bernard Hale, *knt.* Chief B. E. Ireland, 1722; B. E. England, 1725.
- 61 Laurence Agar, Serjt, 1700.
- 62 John Hooke, Serjt, 1700.
- 63 Sir John Smith, *knt.* B. E. 1702.
- 64 Tho. Raymond, Just. C. P. 1679; K. B. 1680.
- 65 Hen. Chetham, Serjt, 1710.
- 66 Wm. Fitzherbert, 1674.
- 67 Thomas Leck, B. E. 1642.
- 68 Thomas *Fane, 1554.
- 69 Sir John Turton, B. E. 1689; K. B. 1696.
- 70 George Sterlinge, 1654.
- 71 Nicholas Rotherham, 1654.
- 72 Thomas Hunt, 1629.
- 73 Rich. Weston, Serjt, 1677.
- 74 Henry *† Bynge, Serjt, 1623.
- 75 Sir Creswell Leving, *knt.* C. P. 1680.
- 76 Sir Paul Barrett, *knt.* Serjt, 1683.
- 77 Sir Tho. Bedingfield, *knt.* Serjt, 1660.
- 78 Thomas Mason, 1632.



East Window.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Sir Tho. *Billinge, <i>knt.</i> Chief Just. of Eng, <i>temp.</i> Edw. IV.</p> <p>2 Arms of *CECILL. Perhaps Tho. earl of Exeter, as his arms were in Dugdale's time in this (the East) window; and not Wm. lord Burghley or Robert earl of Salisbury, whose arms were then in the Bay window.</p> | <p>3 Tho. Howard viscount *†Bindeon.</p> <p>4 Sir John *Spenser, lord mayor of London, 1594. Arg. 2 bars gemelles betw. 3 eagles displayed sa.</p> <p>5 I. *Molineux, 1559. Azure, a cross moline pierced or; in dexter chief a crescent for difference.</p> |
|--|--|

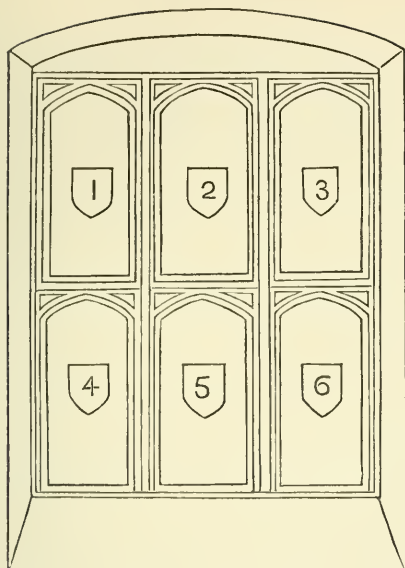
- 6 Henry (Herbert) earl of *Pembroke, K.G.
- 7 Humfrey *Purefey. Eight quarterings: 1 Sa. 3 pairs of hands coupé, hand in hand, arg.
- 8 EDWARD THE *†CONFESSOR
- 9 Richard *Hayton. Eight quarterings: 1. Sa. a cross engr. or; a mullet for difference.
- 10 Sir John *†Butler, of Woodhall, *knt.* Quarterly; 1 and 4, Gu. a fess chequy arg. and sa. betw. 6 cross-crosslets of 2nd; 2 and 3, Arg. a sword in bend sable.
- 11 R. *Wingfield. Quarterly; 1 and 4, Arg. on a bend gu. 3 pairs of wings conjoined in lure of the field; 2 and 3, Quarterly, or and sa.
- 12 Walter *Haddon, one of Masters of Requests. Quarterly; 1 and 4, Or, a man's leg coupé at the thigh az.; 2 and 3, Arg. on a fess gu. 5 besants (3 and 2).
- 13 Sir Wm. *Seintlo, *knt.* Six quarterings: 1. Or, on a bend sa. 3 annulets argent.
- 14 Thomas *Watton, 1559. Arg. a lion rampant gu. debruised with a bend sa. charged with 3 cross-crosslets fitchy of the field.
- 15 Francis Russell, earl of *†Bedford, K.G. (*damaged*).
- 16 Richard *Aunger. Quarterly; 1 and 4, Erm. a griffin segreant az.; 2 and 3, Gu. a boar passant or.
- 17 Sir Reginald *†Bray, K.G. Quarterly; 1 and 4, Arg. a chev. betw. 3 eagles' legs sa. erased à la cuisse; 2 and 3, Gu. 3 bends vair.
- 18 Sir Anthony *Thorold, *knt.* (admitted 1537). Quarterly; one quarter (2) only left.
- 19 R[alph] lord *†Eure. Six quarterings: 1 belongs to another coat; 2 should be 1.
- 20 Thomas Butler, earl of *Ormond, K.G., or James Butler, duke of *Ormond, K.G. Quarterly; 1 and 4, Or, a chief indented az.; 2, Gu. 3 covered cups or; 3, Erm. a saltire gules. [No Garter.]
- 21 Henry (Hastings) earl of *†Huntingdon, K.G. Twelve quarterings, of which five are gone (but suggested within square brackets). The remaining seven (in *italics*), greatly damaged, are apparently not all in their original order.
[1, Hastings; 2, Heytesbury; 3, Hungerford; 4, *quære Botreux*; 5, *Pole*; 6, *Clarence*; 7, *Moels* (out of place); 8, *Nevill*; 9, *Montacute*; 10, *Beauchamp*; 11, *Spencer* [12, Clare].
- 22 Sir Tho. *Tildesley, *knt.* (Lent Reader, 1605) Quarterly; 1. Arg. 3 mounds vert; 2, Arg. a chief gules; 3, Sa. within a border 3 garbs arg.; 4, Arg. on a fess sa. 3 mullets of the field.
- 23 Sir Tho. *Hesketh, *knt.* Att. Gen. of Court of Wards and Liveries. 12 quarterings.



No. 1. South Side. No. 2.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Sir Henry Manisty, <i>knt.</i> admitted 1842; barr. 1845; Q.C. 1857; Treasurer 1861-2; Justice Q. B. 1876.</p> <p>2 Right Hon. Joseph Napier, admitted 1828; called to Irish Bar 1831; Q.C. 1844; Att. Gen. Ireland, 1852; Ld. Chancellor of Ireland, 1858.</p> <p>3 Sir H. Jenner, <i>knt.</i> D.C.L. Dean of Arches; Judge of Prerogative Court of Canterbury.</p> <p>4 Sir John Romilly, <i>knt.</i> Master of Rolls, 1851. [See South Side, No. 4.]</p> <p>5 H.R.H. Prince ARTHUR, Duke of CONNAUGHT, &c. K.G., a Master of the Bench, 1881.</p> <p>6 Right Hon. Frederick, lord Chelmsford, Ld. Chanc. 1858</p> | <p>1 Sir John Holker, <i>knt.</i>; Q.C. 1868; Sol. Gen. and <i>knt.</i> 1874; Tr. and Att. Gen. 1875; lord Justice, 1882.</p> <p>2 Sir Robert Lush, <i>knt.</i>; barr. 1840; Q.C. 1857; Tr. 1860; Just. Q. B. 1865. *</p> <p>3 Blank.</p> <p>4 Sir Stephen Gaselee, <i>knt.</i> Just. C. P. Trin: term, 1824.</p> <p>5 John Bayley, Serjt Trin: term, 1799; Just. K. B. Easter term, 1808.</p> <p>6 Sir Joseph Littledale, <i>knt.</i> Just. K. B. Easter term, 1824.</p> |
|---|---|

* Afterwards Lord Justice.



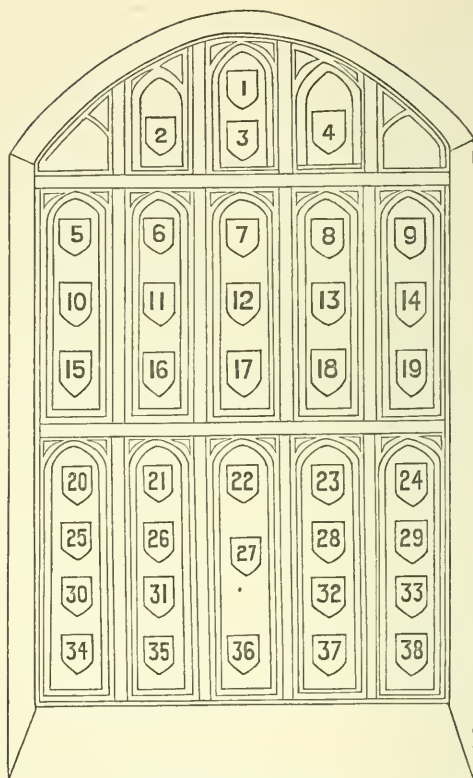
South Side.

No. 3.

- 1 Blank.
- 2 Blank.
- 3 Blank.
- 4 Sir John Hullock, *knt.* one of the Barons of Exchequer, 1823.
- 5 Sir Alan Chambre, *knt.* one of the Barons of the Exchequer, 1799; Justice of Common Pleas, 1800.
- 6 Sir George Sowley Holroyd, *knt.* Justice of King's Bench, Hilary term, 1816.

No. 4.

- 1 John Cross, Serj^t, Easter Vacation, 1858.
- 2 John Hullock, Serj^t, Easter Vacation, 1816.
- 3 William Payne, Serj^t, Easter Vacation, 1858.
- 4 Sir John Walter Huddleston, *knt.* Just. C. P. and Baron of Exch. 1875; Tr. 1860 and 1868.
- 5 John, lord Romilly, created 1865. [See South side, No. 1.]
- 6 Joseph Arden, esquire, the Founder of the ARDEN Scholarships, 19 Nov. 1873.



West Window.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Andrew Hudleston, Treasurer, 1775, 1797. | 7 Henry Collingwood Selby, Tr. 1798 and 1809. |
| 2 Robert Burton, Tr. 1781 and 1800; afterwards knt. | 8 John Matt. Grimwood, Tr. 1801. |
| 3 Alan Chambre, Tr. 1783. | 9 William Lambe, Tr. 1802. |
| 4 George Samuel Wegg, Tr. 1791 and 1808. | 10 Samuel Romilly, K.C., Tr. 1803 [afterwards knt.]. |
| 5 John Fisher, Tr. 1795. | 11 Henry Stebbing, Tr. 1804. |
| 6 John Topham, Tr. 1796. | 12 John Knill, Tr. 1805. |

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| 13 Philip Dauncey, K.C., Tr. 1807. | 25 George Heald, K.C., Tr 1821. |
| 14 Edward Christian, Tr. 1810. | 26 John Whishaw, Tr. 1822. |
| 15 Isaac Espinasse, Tr. 1811. | 27 ARMS OF GRAY'S INN. |
| 16 Geo. Sowley Holroyd, Tr. 1812. | 28 Francis Maude, Tr. 1823. |
| 17 Montague Farrer Ainslie, Tr. 1813. | 29 Lockhart Johnstone, Tr. 1824. |
| 18 John Wear, Tr. 1814. | 30 Henry Sockett, Tr. 1825. |
| 19 John King, Tr. 1815. | 31 Jefferies Spranger, Tr. 1826. |
| 20 William Sheldon, Tr. 1816. | 32 Herbert Jenner, LL.D., Tr. 1827. |
| 21 John Bell, K.C., Tr. 1817 [and 1834]. | 33 George Wailes, Tr. 1828. |
| 22 John Williamson, Tr. 1818. | 34 Thomas Wm. Carr, Tr. 1829. |
| 23 Stephen Gaselee, K.C., Tr. 1819. | 35 Francis Whitmarsh, Tr. 1830. |
| 24 Joseph Smith, Tr. 1820. | 36 Warcop Consett, Tr. 1798. |
| | 37 John Perry, Tr. 1831. |
| | 38 Thomas Parker, Tr. 1832 [and 1857]. |

The succession of Treasurers from the year 1832 (the last in the window just noted) down to the present time, with the name, arms and grade of each, is shown in a series of escutcheons arranged in order of date, and hung on the wainscoat of the Hall, as follows:—

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|--|--|
| 1833. John Palfrey Burrell. | 1846. Sir John Romilly, knt.; |
| 1834. John Bell, K.C. the second time. | again in 1866; Sol. Gen. |
| 1835. Robert Bayly. | 1848; Att. Gen. 1850; |
| 1836. Thomas James. | Mr. of the Rolls, 1851, |
| 1837. George Long. | and Lord Romilly. |
| 1838. Harry Edgell. | 1847. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, |
| 1839. Robert Green Bradley. | knt., the second time. |
| 1840. John Godfrey Teed, Q.C. 1842. | 1848. Henry Tennant. |
| 1841. Thomas Greenwood; again in 1867. | 1849. William Jope. |
| 1842. Samuel Turner. | 1850. Thomas Chandless. |
| 1843. Thomas Purvis, Q.C. 1842. | 1851. William John Broderip. |
| 1844. Archer Ryland. | 1852. T. Horncastle Marshall. |
| 1845. Thomas Greene. | 1853. Walter Coulson, Q.C. 1851. |
| | 1854. Francis Whitmarsh, the second time; Q.C. 1837. |

1855. Boyce Combe.
 1856. James Barstow.
 1857. Thomas Parker, the second time.
 1858. William Henry Bodkin.
 1859. John Walter Huddleston; again in 1868; afterwards knt. Just. C. P. and B. E.
 1860. Robert Lush, afterwards knt. and Just. Q. B.
 1861. Henry Manisty, afterwards knt. and J. Q. B.
 1862. Archibald John Stephens, Q.C.
 1863. William Matthewson Hindmarch, Att. Gen. Co. Palatine of Durham 1861; Q.C. 1862.
 1864. William Wilde.
 1865. Thomas Southgate, Q.C.
 1866. Sir John Romilly, knt. the second time.
 1867. Thomas Greenwood, the second time.
 1868. John Walter Huddleston, the second time.
 1869. Thomas Norton.
 1870. Thomas Parker.
 1871. Smith Spencer Wigg.
 1872. James Whishaw.
 1873. John Lawrence Tatham.
 1874. John Archibald Russell, Q.C. 1868; afterwards His Honour, Judge Russell.
 1875. John Holker; afterwards knt. and Lord Justice.
 1876. William Cracroft Fooks, Q.C. 1869.
 1877. Aldborough Henniker, Q.C. 1874.
 1878. John Edwards, Q.C. 1874.
 1879. Thomas Davis Bayly.
 1880. William Peter Jolliffe.
 1881. Henry Griffith.
 1882. Sir William Saint James Wheelhouse, knt. Q.C. 1877; M.P. for Leeds, 1868-80.
 1883. Arthur Hammond Collins, Q.C. 1880; afterwards knt., Chief Justice of Madras, 1885.
 1884. William Shaw, Q.C. 1880.

On the walls of the Hall are the portraits of—

Kings Charles I., Charles II., and James II.

Sir Nicholas Bacon.

Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Albans, Baron Verulam.

Lord Coke.

Sir Christopher Yelverton, Justice of the King's Bench, 1602.

Sir John Turton, Baron of the Exchequer, 1689.

Lord Raymond, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 1725.

Sir James Eyre, Baron of the Exchequer, 1772; Lord Chief Baron, 1787.

Sir John Hullock, Baron of the Exchequer, 1823.

Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester.

Octavius Card : Bandinus

Half-length portrait of a gentleman in armour, head bare.

Sir George Lee, Dean of the Arches, 1752.

The Society has recently acquired a very fine portrait in oil on panel of Queen Elizabeth in the 26th year of her age, liberally presented by Henry Griffith, Esq., one of the masters of the Bench; it forms the chief ornament of the venerable Hall, being in the place of honour immediately above the daïs and beneath the great Eastern window.

The artist is not known with certainty, and opinions of competent art critics differ on this point; but all will agree that the Queen is represented here in her most pleasing aspect.

Among the State Papers of this reign, is found the draft of a Proclamation in the hand of Sir William Cecil, which forbids any one to depict the Queen's likeness in any form, until some competent painter shall have produced a model which all may follow. There is no positive evidence that this Proclamation was actually published*, although, notwithstanding, such

* It is not found in Humfrey Dyson's Collection of the Proclamations printed in this Queen's reign (Grenville Library, 6463).

may be the fact. As an interesting revelation of the feelings of the Court, and of her Majesty herself, a copy is subjoined.

“Forasmuch as through the naturall desyres that all sorts of subjectes and people both noble and meane have to procure the pourtraict and picture of the Quenes Majesty grete number of paynctores and some printers and gravors have allredy and doo dayly attempt to make in dyvers manners portraicture of hir Majesty in payntyng graving and pryntyng, wherin is evidently seene that hytherto none hath sufficiently expressed the naturall representation of hir Majestys person, favor or grace, but for the moor part have al so farr erred therin, as therof dayly hir Majestys loving subjectes ar therwith much greved in sq much that for redress herof hir Majesty hath lately bene so instantly and so importunately sued unto by the lordes of hir Counsell and others of hir nobilite in respect of the gret diversite herin used not onely to be content that some speciall conning payntor might be permitted by access to hir Majesty to take the naturall representation of hir Majesty wherof she hath bene allweise of hir owne naturall disposition very unwilling, but also to prohibit all manner of other persons to draw, paynt grave or pourtrayct hir Majestys personage or visage for a tyme untill by some perfect patron and example, the same may be by others followed. Therfor hir Majesty being herin as it wer overcome with the contynuall requestes of so many of hir nobilite and others, whom she can not well

deny, is pleased that for ther contentations some conning person mete therfor, shall shortly make a pourtraict of hir person or visage, to be participated to others for satisfaction of hir loving subjectes, and furdernore commandeth all manner of persons in the meane tyme to forbear from payntyng graving printyng or making of any pourtraicte of hir Majesty, untill some speciall person that shall be by hir allowed shall have first fynished a portraicture therof, after which fynished, hir Majesty will be content that all other payntors or gravors that shall be knowen men of understanding and so therto licensed by the hed officers of the plaices wher they shall dwell (as reason it is that every person shuld not without consideration attempt the same), shall and maye at ther plesures follow the sayd patron or first portraictur. And for that hir Majesty perceaveth that a grete number of hir loved subjectes ar much greved and take great offence with the errors and deformytees allredy committed by sondry persons in this behalf, she straightly chargeth all hir officers and ministers to see to the dew observation herof, and as soone as may be to reform the same errors alredy comyttd and in the meane tyme to forbydd and prohibitt the shewing or publication of such as ar apparantly deformed, untill they may be reformed which ar reformable." [*State Papers (Domestic)*, *Eliz.* vol. 31, art. 25.]

The Chapel.

It is generally believed, that the present Chapel stands on the site of the ancient religious structure indicated in the Royal Licence granted to John de Grey in the year 1315; and a plan of the boundaries and environs of St. Giles' Parish, published by Mr. Parton, in his *Account of the Hospital and Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields*, tends to support this belief.

Queen Elizabeth by letters patent, dated at Gorham-bury, 28 March, 1578, granted to John Herecy, of Andover, and John Haward, of London, gentlemen, (*inter alia*) the "Gate roome" situate in Grayes Inn lane with buildings thereon, heretofore given to superstitious uses. (*Patent Roll, 20 Eliz. part 11, m. 25 (33).*)

By letters patent, dated 27 May, 1315 (*Patent Roll, 8 Edw. II. part 2, m. 10*), the King, after due inquiry made 22 May, 1315 (*Inq. ad q. d. 8 Edw. II. No. 69*), granted licence in mortmain to John, son of Reginald de Grey, that he might assign thirty acres of land, two acres of meadow, and ten shillings rent, with the appurtenances in Kentish town (*Kentishe ton*), and in the parish of St. Andrew, Holebourne, without the Bar of the Old Temple, London, to the Prior and Convent of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield, and to their successors, for the purpose of providing a chaplain to celebrate divine

service daily for ever in the Chapel of his Manor of "Pourtepole" for the soul of the said John, and for the souls of his ancestors, and of all the faithful departed.

Mention is made in the Year Book 2 Henry IV. (1400) of a Chaplain of Gray's Inn who was plaintiff in an action of battery. The case is thus reported (Mich. 2 Hen. IV. 8):—

[*Translation.*]

"In an inquiry for a chaplain of Greyes Inn concerning battery to him done, &c., and the defendants had justified that the wrong which the plaintiff had was occasioned by his own assault.

"*Markham*: Although a man make an assault on another, if he on whom the assault is made shall escape with his life it is not allowable for him to beat the other who made the assault: which the whole Court granted.

"*Cokeyn*: But I am not bound to wait until the other has given a blow, for perchance it will come too late after: which is granted."

The earliest mention of the Chapel of Gray's Inn found in the records of the Society (so far as they now exist) is in the 11th year of Elizabeth, when it was ordered "that there bee a Pulpitt prepared in the Chappell, and that the Pertition in the said Chappell be removed, and Stalles made, accordinge to the discretion of the Dean of the Chappell." · Dugdale, how-

ever, gives (*Orig. Jurid.* 284-5) an account of a Pension, 16 May, 31 Henry VIII., when "consideration being had of the King's command, that all the Images of Thomas Becket, sometime Archbishop of Canterbury, in any Windows, either of Churches or Chappells should be obliterated, it was ordered, that Edward Hall, then one of the Readers of this House, should take out a certain Window in the Chappell of this House, wherein the Picture of the said Archbishop was gloriously painted, and place another instead thereof, in memory of our Lord praying in the Mount." The same authority states, that on the 8th of November, 6 Edward VI., in pursuance of the Act of Reformation, there was an Order made, that the Pensioner and Steward of this House should make sale of certain Utensils then being in the said Chappel for the behoof of the Society : viz.

One vestment with a Cross of red velvet ;
 A Holy Water Stock of Brass ;
 Two Candlesticks ;
 A little Bell of Brass ;
 A vestment of Silk, spect with Gold ;
 And a pair of Organs.

Which being accordingly sold, there then remained in the same Chappel

A Chales.	An Aulter Cloth.
A Surpless.	A Table.
A Bible of the largest volume.	A Lanthorn of Glass.
A Psalter.	A Chist.
A Book of Service.	

But in 1 Mariae, the Romish religion being restored, there was a new Altar set up, and Ornaments for the

same provided, the charges whereof were as followeth, viz.

	s.	d.
Nine Ells of Holland for three Altar Clothes	12	6
Seven Ells and a quarter of Lockram for an Albe..	7	3
Three Quarters of an Ell, for a Corporas	0	3
Five pieces for the Albe, and the Ephode	1	8
Tape for the Ephode and the Girdle	0	2
Two Crewets	1	8
A Super Altare	1	8
Making of the Albe, Ephode, Towels, and Corporas ..	1	2
104 foot of Oaken board, for the Altar	3	8
Six double quarters	2	0
Nayles	0	5
Carriage	0	6
Making the Altar	2	8
A Painted Cloth to hang before the Altar	1	8
Hemming the Altar Clothes	0	4
A Desk	1	0

The courtesy prefix of "Sir" (*dominus*) was universally given in mediæval times to parsons. Hence they were frequently called "The Pope's Knights." The style of *Sir* was continued after the Reformation. Shakespeare, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, gives an illustration of the practice in Sir Hugh Evans, the Welsh parson; and we find a priest, constantly mentioned as "Sir Jeffrey," who appears in the earlier pages of the first Register now remaining in the possession of the Society. He had yearly "wages" of four pounds. This amount, but more frequently five pounds, was a very usual allowance made for life to priests of dissolved Chantries for their maintenance, by letters patent made according to

a Commission directed to Sir Walter Mildmay, knight, and Robert Keilway, esquire, and dated 20 June, 2 Edw. VI. (1548). Whether the person above named was or was not such a pensioner cannot now be precisely ascertained, owing to the unfortunate loss (already so often before mentioned) of the Register, *temp.* Hen. VIII.; and no assistance is to be had from the Public Records, which relate to this matter, for the county of Middlesex. Sir Jeffrey is mentioned in sundry accounts thus:—

“1568 (10 Eliz.). ITEM paid to Sir Jeffrey for his Wages dew at Michaelmas two pounds; item for his Wages then dew for kepinge the Clocke 6s 8d., . . . item to Sir Jeffrey for his Wages due at Easter 40s., for kepinge of the Clock 6s. 8d.

“1580 (22 Eliz.), Nov. 10. Paid thereof to S^r Jefferey the Prest the 14 of Februarie for vii wekes Commons—xxviiiis.

“1583 (25 Eliz.), June 5. ITEM paid to old S^r Jeffrey the Priest for xxvi. wekes Commons in the vacation sins Trinity Terme at iiiis. per week.”

That he lodged in the Inn is shown not only by the reference to Commons, but also in some repairs:—
“ITEM of Plaster to mend the ceiling of Sir Jeffrey's Chamber.”

From various orders made in the year 1619 it appears that the Chapel was enlarged in that year. In 1689 it was ordered, “that a model be forthwith prepared by

an able surveyor for a Chapel to be new-erected for this Society, and that the Treasurer, and Dr. Wake, the preacher of the society, be desired to promote the said building by obtaining contributions for the same," and "that it be referred to Mr. Treasurer to get a Bell for the Chapel, to be new-cast, and a wheel thereto to be new-made, as he finds necessary." This must have been done, as proved by the inscription on the bell :—

“JAMES BARTLET
made mee, 1689.
Samuel Buck,
Treasurer.”

Nothing, however, could have been done as to the rebuilding, for an order was made in 1698, “that the Chapel being much in decay and very ruinous, be forthwith taken down, so far as shall be thought fit, and that it be referred to Sir William Williams, Mr. Barrett, Dean of the Chapel . . . Mr. Treasurer . . . or any three of them, to take to their assistance such surveyors as they shall think fit, and to repair, alter or model the said Chapel, in the best manner they can. And in order thereunto Mr. Treasurer is desired to furnish out of the money received of the Lady Allibone’s fine, such sum and sums as the said referees, or any three of them, shall, from time to time, [require] until next term, for the carrying on the said work. And that the said referees are desired to agree by the square, or otherwise by the groat, for the performance of the said

work." Hatton (*New View of London* 1708 i, 271) says, in 1699, the Chapel was "beautified and repaired, the walls being covered with a handsome finishing."

The Prior and Convent of St. Bartholomew, in lieu of a Chaplain for the service of the Chapel, appear to have paid yearly to the Society the sum of £7:13s. 4d.; for in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, of 26 Hen. VIII., among "Reprizes" paid out of the Monastery of St. Bartholomew, there is an item (i. 408) which (rendered into English) runs thus:—

<p>"To the Master and Fellows of Gray's Inn for the salary of the Chaplain celebrating divine service within the Chapel there with twenty shillings paid yearly to the aforesaid Master and Fellows."</p>	}	£7 13 4
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On the dissolution of Monasteries, when the revenues of this priory came to the Crown, a decree, dated 10 November, 33 Henry VIII. (1541) was made by the Court of Augmentation as follows:—

"MEMORANDUM for as moche as it is duly provid, before the Chauncellor and Counsell of the Courte of Augmentacions of the revenues of our sovereign lorde the kynges Croune, that the Prior and Covent of the late Monastery of Seynt Barthilmewe in Smythfelde, besides London, nowe dissolvdy, and their predecessors, at theyr propre costes and charges, tyme oute of mynde, before the dissolution of the same late monastery did

fynde, and of right ought to fynde, one Chappeleyne, to synge and saye masse and other dyvyne service every daye yerly, at and in the Chapell at Greys Inne, besydes Holborne, nyghe London, for the studyentes, gentlemen, and felowes of the same howse of Greys Inne: And that the seid late Prior and his predecessours were yerly charged withe the pencion of vij*l*. xiijs. iiij*d*., for the salary or stypende of the seid Chappeleyne, goynge oute of the landys and possessions of the seid late Monastery: It is therefore orderid and decreed, by the seid Chancellor and Counsell, in the terme of Seynt Michell, that is to saye, the tenthe daye of Novembre, in the xxxiiijth yere of the reigne of our seid soveraigne lorde Kynge Henry the Eight, that the Treasaurer and fellowes of the seid Howse of Greys Inne, in recompence of the seid stypende of vij*l*. xiijs. iiij*d*., shall have yerly of the Kynges highenes, for the fyndynge of the seid Chapleyne, duryng the Kynges pleasure, the somme of sixe poundes thirtene shyllynges and fourepence sterlyng yerly, to be paide by the handes of the Treasaurer of the seid Courte of Augmentacions, for the tyme beyng, of suche the Kynges tresure, of the revenues of the seid Augmentacions, as shall happen to remayne in his handes, and to be yerly paide to the Treasaurer of the seid house of Greys Inne, for the tyme beyng, at the feastes of the Natyvytie of our Lord Gode, the Annunciation of our blessid Lady the Virgen, the Natyvytie of Seynt John the Baptyste, and Seynt Michell Tharchaungell, by evyn portions:

And that the seid Treasaurer of Greys Inne shall have all tharrerages of the sixe poundes thirtene shillynges and foure pence due to theme sythene and frome the feaste of the Annunciacion of our blessid Lady the Vyrgene in the xxxijth yere of the reigne of our seid soveraigne lorde Kynge Henry the eight to be paide by the handes of the said Treasaurer of the seid Augmentacions of the trespure aforeseide." [*Augmentation Office. Decrees, vol. 3, f. 190 b.*]

By arrangement between the Commissioners of the Commonwealth and the Society, this payment ceased in 1651, as previously mentioned (p. 18). Although the house rent of £6 : 13s. 4d. (notwithstanding its extinction by mutual agreement) was again claimed by the Crown after the Restoration, the salary of the chaplain was never revived.

Reference is made in November, 1574, to the Minister or Preacher, who was then ordered to have an allowance of £4 a year. "Item, there is allowed to the newe mynister xl^s for the halfe yere to be presently payed and soe halfe yerlye, that is iiij^{li} by yere." This must have been Mr. William Cherke or Charke, Sizar of Peterhouse, Cambridge, in 1560, and Fellow in 1566, who was Preacher of Gray's Inn in the year above mentioned.

In January, 1575-6, it was ordered, "that Mr. Cherke shall continue still in this house as Preacher of the same, and shall have his former allowance for the same, if it be not otherwise misliked by the Privy Council,

or the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the Bishop of London." In 1581, Mr. Charke was appointed Preacher of Lincoln's Inn. His successor was Dr. Croke, Sizar of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1560, and Fellow in 1563, who had a yearly stipend of one hundred marks.

The following letter from Lord Burghley recommending Dr. Croke appears in the records of the Society:—

"After my herty Commendacons whereas I am geven to understand that ye are in mynde and purpose to make provision of some meete and suffycient Preacher to be conversant and resident in your societie. As I cannot but well lyke of this your generall intention, so I must admonish you that the good choise of the man is that which will commend all the rest for your better derection therein. I am likewise informed that the Bishop of London, whose approbaçon you are principally to respect, doth concurie in goode oppynon of one who, amongst others, is named unto yow so fare forthe as he hath solicited unto him the acceptance of the charge. The man is called Mr. Croke, and hath taken degree of Doctor and is otherwise, as I here, qualyfied with partes of gravitie and discretion such as, besides the common duties of a Minister, ar peculiarie requisite for that place. I have thought good therfore, for the especial regarde which I have of the good goverment of yowr house, as one of the seminaries of the nobilitie and gentlemen of this realme, and as the place where my self came forth unto service, to recommede unto yowe both the pursuit of your owne good meanyng

in suche due order of providing as to yowr discretion and proffessyon cannot be unknown, and the consideration of this man for the fulfilling of your intention and suppling of yowr want, and withal the condĩtons of his enterteynment that they may be answerable to his qualitie and condĩcon. And thus I bidd yowe hertelie farewell. At the Cowrt, the xxx of Jenuarie, 1580.

“Yowr loving frend and old fellow of your Company

“W. BURGHELEY.”

The following list of Preachers was drawn up by Archdeacon Hessey in 1867, and corrected by him to 1883. On Sunday, 27 July, 1879, the archdeacon took leave of the Society. In his farewell sermon, after dwelling with much force on the associations of the building and the sacred office which he had held so long, he mentioned, with brief particulars of their lives, his many illustrious predecessors, some of whom reached the highest stations in the Church, while others were distinguished alike by their literary abilities and their piety; as will appear by their names now enumerated.

Mr. William Cherke, or Charke.—Sizar of Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1560. Fellow, 1566. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1574. Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, 1581. Fellow of Eton, 1599. Died, 1617. [B.A. 1563. M.A. 1566.]

Dr. Thomas Croke.—Sizar of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1560. Fellow, 1563. College Lecturer in Latin, 1565. Rector of Great Waldingfield, Suffolk, from 1571 to 1582. *Preacher of*

- Gray's Inn*, 1580. Died, 1598. [B.A. 1563. M.A. 1566. B.D. 1573. D.D., being then a Member of Pembroke Hall, 1578.]
- Dr. Roger Fenton.**—Sizar of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1585. Scholar on Dr. Wattes' Foundation, . . . Fellow, 1590. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1598. Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, 1601. Rector of St. Benet's Sherchog, 1603, which he resigned on becoming Vicar of Chigwell, Essex, 1606. Prebendary of St. Paul's, 1609. One of the Translators of the Bible. Died, 1616. [B.A. 1588. M.A. 1592. B.D. 1602. D.D. 1613.]
- Dr. Richard Sibbes.**—Subsizar of St. John's College, Cambridge, circ. 1595. Fellow, 1601. Taxor of the University, 1608. Lecturer of Trinity Church, Cambridge, 1610. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1616. Master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, (having declined the Provostship of Trinity College, Dublin,) 1627. Vicar of Trinity Church, Cambridge, 1633. Died, 1635. [B.A. 1598. M.A. 1602. B.D. 1610. D.D. 1627.]
- Dr. Hannibal Potter.**—Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, 1609. Probationary Fellow, 1613. Fellow, 1614. Rector of Wootton, in Diocese of Peterborough, 1625. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1635. President of Trinity College, Oxford, 1643. Ejected by the Parliamentary Delegates, 1648. Restored 1660. Died, 1664. [B.A. 1613. M.A. 1617. B.D. before December 10, 1625. D.D. 1630.]
- Mr. John Jackson.**—Sizar of Christ's College, Cambridge, 1613. Master of Richmond School, Yorkshire, from 1618 to 1620. Rector of Marske, in Richmondshire, Yorkshire, 1623. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1643. Member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, 1643. Died 1661. [B.A. 1617. M.A. 1620.]
- Dr. Thomas Horton.**—Pensioner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1624. Fellow, 1631. University Preacher, 1637. Minister of St. Mary Colechurch, in the City of London, 1638. Professor of Divinity at Gresham College, 1641. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1647. President of Queen's College, Cambridge, 1647. Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, from November, 1649, to No-

vember, 1650. Ejected from the Presidentship of Queen's, (to which he had been appointed by the Parliament on the death of Herbert Palmer, to make room for Edward Martin whom Palmer had dispossessed,) 1660. He had a dispensation to hold the Gresham Professorship, 1660 (Aug. 1), but it was revoked 1661 (May 26). He was silenced in 1662, but afterwards conformed, and was admitted to the Vicarage of Great St. Helen's, London, 1666. Died, 1673. [B.A. 162 $\frac{7}{8}$. M.A. 1630. B.D. 1637. D.D. 1649. D.D. of Oxford, 1652.]

Dean Nicholas Bernard.—Pensioner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1617. Dean of Kilmore, 1627. Rector of St. Peter's, Drogheda, 162 $\frac{3}{4}$. Chaplain to Abp. Ussher, . . . Dean of Ardagh, June 22, 1637. Prebendary of Dromore, July 12, 1637. Chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, and one of his Almoners, . . . *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1651. Rector of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury, Cos. Salop and Chester, July 16, 1660. Died October 15th, 1661. [B.A. 162 $\frac{9}{11}$. M.A. 1622. M.A. of Oxford, 1628. D.D. of Dublin, 16 . . D.D. of Cambridge, 1650. D.D. of Oxford, 1657.]

Bishop John Wilkins.—Commoner of New Inn Hall, 1627, and afterwards of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. Chaplain to Lord Say. Chaplain to the Count Palatine of the Rhine, . . . Vicar of Fawsley, Northamptonshire, 1637. Took the "Solemn League and Covenant," at the breaking out of the Civil Wars . . . Appointed Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, by "a Committee for reforming the University," 1648. Appointed Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1659, by Richard Cromwell, whose aunt—the sister of Oliver Cromwell—he had married. Ejected from the Mastership of Trinity at the Restoration. Prebendary of York, 1660 (Aug. 11). Dean of Ripon, 1660 (August 31). (He retained this dignity to his death.) *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 166 $\frac{9}{11}$. Rector of Cranford, Middlesex, 1661. Rector of St. Lawrence, Jewry, 1662. One of the Founders of the Royal Society, 1662. Rector of Polebrook, Northamptonshire, 1666. Prebendary of St. Paul's, 1667. Bishop of Chester, 1668. Died 1672. [B.A. 1631. M.A. 1634. B.D. 1648. D.D. 1649.]

- Mr. Abraham Caley.**—Sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1622. Fellow, 1623 $\frac{2}{3}$. Rector of Rayleigh, Essex, 1643 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1662. Ejected from his Rectory in August of that year, and probably ceased at the same time to preach at Gray's Inn, for his successor was elected in November. Died, some time before March 13, 1673 $\frac{2}{3}$. [B.A. 1623 $\frac{2}{3}$. M.A. 1629. B.D. 1637.]
- Dr. Zachary Cradock.**—Pensioner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1647. Fellow of Queen's, Cambridge, 1654, and re-admitted (as having been appointed during the Commonwealth) at the Restoration in 1660. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1662. Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, Prebendary of Chichester; and immediately afterwards, Canon Residentiary, by Royal Letters Mandatory, 1670 $\frac{6}{10}$. Chaplain to the British Residents at Lisbon, 1670 $\frac{9}{10}$. Fellow of Eton, 1671. Provost of Eton, 1689 $\frac{1}{2}$. Died, 1695. [B.A. 1659 $\frac{1}{2}$. M.A. 1654. B.D. 1661. D.D. 1666.]
- Dr. William Clagett.**—Pensioner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1660. Lecturer of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's, 1672. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1673 $\frac{2}{3}$. Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, 1677. Lecturer of St. Michael, Bassinghaugh (Basinghall), . . . Rector of Farnham Royal, Bucks, 1683. Died, 1688. [B.A. 1663 $\frac{1}{4}$. M.A. 1667. D.D. 1683.]
- Archbishop William Wake.**—Student of Christchurch, Oxford, 1672. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1688. Deputy Clerk of the Closet to the King, 1688. Canon of Christchurch, 1689. Rector of St. James, Westminster, 1693. Dean of Exeter, 1701. Bishop of Lincoln, 1705. Archbishop of Canterbury, 1712 $\frac{1}{2}$. Died, 1737 $\frac{1}{2}$. [B.A. 1676. M.A. 1679. B. and D.D. 1689.]
- Dr. Thomas Richardson.**—Sizar of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1673 $\frac{1}{2}$. Fellow of Eton, 1684. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1693 $\frac{1}{2}$. Prebendary of Ely, 1697 $\frac{1}{2}$. Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1699. Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, 1716. Died, 1733. [B.A. 1673 $\frac{1}{2}$. M.A. 1682. D.D. 1698.]

Dean Robert Moss.—Sizar of Benet or Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1682. Fellow, 1686. One of the University Preachers, 1693. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1698. Preacher Assistant at St. James, Westminster, 1700. Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, 1701. Lecturer of St. Lawrence, Jewry, 1708. Dean of Ely, 1713. Rector of Gilston, Herts, 1714. Died, 1729. [B.A. 1685. M.A. 1689. B.D. 1696. D.D. 1705.]

Dr. William Norton.—Scholar of King's College, Cambridge, 1705. Fellow, 1708. Rector of Walkerne, Herts, 1722. Vicar of Deptford, Kent, 1728. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1729. Died, 1731. [B.A. 1709. M.A. 1713. D.D. 1728.]

Archdeacon Henry Stebbing.—Sizar of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, 1705. Fellow, 1710. Rector of Rickingham Inferior, Suffolk, circ. 1714. Rector of Garboldisham, Norfolk, 1726. Lecturer of St. Mary-le-Bow, London, 1731. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1731. Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, 1733. Archdeacon of Wilts, 1735. Chancellor of the Diocese of Sarum, 1739. Boyle Lecturer, 1747—1749. Died, 1763. [B.A. 1708. M.A. 1712. D.D. 1730.]

Dr. Henry Stebbing.—Pensioner of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, 1735. Fellow, 1739. Rector of Coton, Co. Cambridge, 1744. Rector of Gimingham and Trunch, Norfolk, 1748. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1749. Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, 1757. Taxor of the University, 1759. F.R.S. 1765. F.S.A. 1769. Died, 1787. [B.A. 1738. M.A. 1742. D.D. 1759.]

Bishop Walker King.—Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1769. Probationary Fellow, 1778. Fellow, 1780. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1787. Prebendary of Peterborough, 1794. (He retained this dignity till his death.) Chaplain to Earl Fitzwilliam, while Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Prebendary of Westminster, 1808, but resigned this Prebend on becoming Bishop of Rochester, 1809. Died, 1827. [B.A. 1771. M.A. 1775. B. and D.D. 1788.]

- Dr. Matthew Raine.**—Pensioner of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1778. 16th Wrangler at B.A., 1782. Members' Prizeman, 1783, and again in 1784. Fellow, 1783. Fourth College Sub-Lecturer, 1785. Chief Sub-Lecturer, 1787. Head Master of Charterhouse School, 1791. F.R.S. 1803. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1809. Rector of Little Hallingbury, Essex, 1810. Died, 1811. [B.A. 1782. M.A. 1785. B.D. 1794. D.D. 1799.]
- Mr. William Mansfield.**—Pensioner of Queen's College, 1800, and afterwards of Trinity College, Cambridge. 12th Senior Optime at B.A., 1804. Travelling Bachelor, 1804. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1811. Rector of Milton Bryant, Bedfordshire, 1811. Rector of Collyweston, Northamptonshire, 1812. Died, 1854. [B.A. 1804. M.A. 1807.]
- Mr. John Honeywood Randolph.**—Student of Christ Church, Oxford, 1809. 2nd Class sub. lin. in Litt. Humanior. at B.A., 1812. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1815. Rector of Burton Coggles, Lincolnshire, 1816. Chaplain of the British Factory at St. Petersburg, 1818. Rector of Fobbing, Essex, 1822. Prebendary of St. Paul's, 1822, and in the same year Rector of Northolt, Middlesex, which in 1835 he exchanged for the Chapel of St. Leonard's-on-Sea. Rector of Mistley with Bradfield and Manningtree, Essex, 1839. Rector of Sanderstead, Surrey, 1845. Proctor in Convocation of Canterbury from 1852 to 1868. Died, 1868. [B.A. 1812. M.A. 1815.]
- Dr. George Shepherd.**—Commoner of University College, Oxford, 1784. Scholar, 1788. Fellow, 1794. College Tutor, 1798—1808. Public Examiner in the University, 1803—1804, and also 1807—1808. Select Preacher in the University, 1808, 1814, and 1825. Rector of St. Bartholomew-by-the-Exchange, in the City of London, 1807. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1817. Proctor in Convocation of Canterbury from 1833 to 1841. Chaplain to Lord Tenterden. Died, 1849. [B.A. 1788. M.A. 1790. B.D. 1807. D.D. 1820.]
- Archdeacon James Augustus Hessey.**—Probationary Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, 1832. Fellow, 1835. 1st Class in

Litt. Humanior. at B.A., 1836. Vicar of Helidon, Northamptonshire, 1839, but resigned it in the same year. College Logic Lecturer, 1839—1842. Examiner for the Hertford Latin Scholarship at Oxford in 1842 and 1844. Public Examiner in the University, 1842—1844. Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, 1845—1870. Select Preacher in the University of Oxford, 1849. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1850. Bampton Lecturer, 1860. Prebendary of St. Paul's, 1860—1875. Grinfield Lecturer in the Septuagint in the University of Oxford (for two years), June, 1865. Reappointed Grinfield Lecturer (for two years), June, 1867. Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of London, 1870. Boyle Lecturer, 1871—1873. Classical Examiner, Indian Civil Service, 1872—1874. Governor of Repton School, 1874; of Aldenham School, 1875; of St. Paul's School, 1876; of Highgate School, 1876. Appointed Examiner in the Honor's Schools of Theology, Oxford, 1875, but resigned without acting. Archdeacon of Middlesex, 1875. Select Preacher in the University of Cambridge, 1878 and 1879. [B.A. 1836. M.A. 1840. B.D. 1845. B. and D.C.L. 1846. D.D. of the University of the South, Tennessee, 1884.]

Dr. Alfred Theophilus Lee.—Pensioner of Christ's College, Cambridge, 1849. Foundation Scholar, 1850. Porteus Gold Medalist, 1853. Vicar of Elson, Gosport, Hants, 1856. Rector of Ahoghill, Diocese of Connor, Ireland, 1858. Rural Dean, 1860. Chaplain to the Duke of Abercorn, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1866. Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Donegal, 1857. Proctor for the Clergy of Connor in the National Synod, 1869. Clerical Assessor in the Bishop's Court, 1870. Secretary to the Church Defence Institution, and to the Tithe Redemption Trust, 1871. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1879. Died, 1883. [B.A. 1853. M.A. 1856, Cambridge. LL.D. of Dublin, 1866. D.C.L. of Oxford, 1867.]

Dr. Thomas Henry Stokoe.—Lord Crewe's Exhibitioner of Lincoln College, Oxford, 1851. 1st Class in Litt. Humanior. at B.A., 1855. Denyer Theological Prizeman, 1859. 2nd Master of Clifton College, 1861—1863. Head Master of the Grammar

School and Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity Church, Richmond, Yorkshire, 1863—1871. Head Master Reading School, 1871—1877. Head Master of King's College School, 1880. Preacher at the Foundling Hospital, 1883. *Preacher of Gray's Inn*, 1883. [B.A. 1855. M.A. 1857. B. and D.D. 1871.]

By an order of the 15th November, 1598, it was ordered, "that the Reader in Divinity to be chosen shall be a man unmarried, and having no ecclesiastical living other than a prebend without care of souls, nor Readership in any other place, and that he shall keep the same place during his continuance unmarried, and not being preferred to any ecclesiastical living or other Readership, and no longer."

This order corresponds with a usage formerly existing respecting the vergers of St. Paul's Cathedral, who were required by one of the Cathedral statutes to be in a state of celibacy, or to relinquish their wives or their office. The statute says "that because having a wife is a troublesome and disturbing affair, and husbands are apt to study the wishes of their wives or their mistresses, and no man can serve two masters, the vergers are to be either bachelors or to give up their wives." Milman, *Annals of St. Paul's*, 142 (*note*.)

In the several Inns of Court, to which admittance could be gained only by persons of good birth and social standing, it was inevitable that some members should be found who adhered to the ancient forms of faith, handed down to them through a long line of ancestors, and thus rendered doubly binding on their

consciences. Suspicion very naturally was directed towards any gentlemen who absented themselves from Church, or neglected to partake of Holy Communion in the manner prescribed by law.

“Now as for the gentlemen of the Inns of Court,” says Strype (*Annals*, A.D. 1569) “as many of them were justly suspected, so several of them were brought before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and examined upon three points,—first, for their coming to service; secondly, for their receiving the communion; and, thirdly, for their hearing of mass; which had been privately said at the Temple. How guilty they were may be guessed by the shifting answer some of them made to the first inquiry; saying they came to the Temple church upon Sundays and holydays; meaning no more than that they came and walked about the roundel there.”

The inquisitorial nature of the interrogatories to which they were bound to answer, and which well-nigh precluded the possibility of any evasion, may be estimated from the subjoined extract (*State Papers (Domestic) Elizabeth*, 1569—vol. 60, No. 70):—

“An abstract of the examination of such gentilmen of the Innes of Court which have byn lately conventyd before the quenes ma^{tes} commissioners appoyntyd for causes ecclesiasticall together wth the Interrogatories wheruppon every of them have bene severally examynynd.

1. Interr’ Inprimis whether they and every of them have orderly uppon sondaies and hollydaies gon to

their parryshe church or other place of commen prayer and there abyden the heringe of devyne service without some reasonable cause, And where they have so gone to service.

To the first Interrogatory.

Greys Inn.

Walter Norton He saithe that by the space of theys ij yeres last past being sins he hath byne a practytioner he hath but seldome resortyd to the church by reason of his busines and clientes causes but before that time he usually went to church.

Rich. Godfrey Seith that he did usually go to the Church savinge untill about a xij moneth last past as he remembereth sins w^{ch} time he hath had a scruple in conscience w^{ch} made him to dowbt whether he might lawfully goe to church or noe, yet he hath some time resorted to church although not so usually as before.

Marcke Oglethorpe He saith that beinge of late in Yorckshire he used accustomably to go to the Church and sins his cummynge to Greys Inne being about fortnight last past he hath byne iij or iiij times at service at Greys Inne Chappelle, and sometimes he commeth to Powles to service and to the sermons.

2. Interr' Item whether they and every of them have yerely receyvd the communion accordinge to the Lawe, *viz.*, iij tymes a yere, sins midsomer the fyrst yere of the quenes Ma^{tes} raigne.

To the second Interrogatory.

Walter Norton He saith that he hath recevid the communion sins the quenes ma^{tes} Raigne, but he hath not receyvd theis ij or iij yeres last past.

Rich. Godfrey He saith that he thincketh he hath not receved the communion sins the quenes ma^{tes} raigne but ons; and seith that he cannot precisely say that he recevid ons.

Marck Oglethorp He saith that by reason of certen scruples in his conscience he hath not recevid the communion of late, and as farr as he can remember he hath not recevid theis iij or iiij yeres last past.

3. Interr' Item whether they and every of them have not hard other fourme of prayer or service then is appoyntid by the Lawes, *viz.*, masse, mattens, or evensonge in Lattene, or have byne shrevene or howselid after the popish maner.

To the third Interrogatory.

Walter Norton He saith that he hath not hard masse sins the first yere of the quenes ma^{tes} raigne, and to the rest of the matters conteynid in this article, he trust he is not compellable by Lawe to aunswer to the same.

Rich. Godfrey He saith that he beleveth he is

not compellable by the Lawes to answer to this Interrogatory, if he hath hard masse he saith he is not impeachable by the Lawes of the realme, as his case standeth.

Marck Oglethorpe He saith that sins that time that the bishop of London and other the commissioners called certaine gentilmen of th innes of Court for heringe of masse he hath not hard any masse, nor at any time before punyshable by the Lawe as he thincketh.

Persall A gentilman of that howse beinge in towne when he was sent for, doth absent him self, and as it is said departid into the country

Worseley A gentilman of that howse beinge also sent for absentith him self."

In the *Lansdowne MSS.*, No. 109, art. 5, there is a copy of an Order of the Privy Council, directing the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn and other Inns of Court, "to prefer none who refuse conformity to the established religion." As an illustration of this order, the following testimonial of Thomas Walker's religion from Robert Dorsett, Dean of Chester, 1579, appears in the records of the Society :—

"To the right Worshipfull the Readers of Grais Inne.

"Whereas, I have been requested by one Thomas Walker to give my testimony of his religion unto your worships. These are to certesy you that uppon good

and certayne information, I am persuaded that he is zealous of the truth and hateth the Pope and all his doctrines. And as he hath been brought upp by good education in the faith of Christe so beinge nourished by you in that truth will growe up farther into a more perfit knowledge by diligent learninge of the preachers of Godd's worde and done exercise in his service and true religion. And thus wishinge unto your Worshippes all wisdome and knowledge in the lorde our Saviour, I take my leave from Oxforde the xxi May, 1576.

“ROBERT DORSETT.”

The joint and several contributions of all members of the Society were naturally commanded towards the conservation of the Chapel, and whatsoever was requisite for the due and proper celebration of divine service:—

1572. “ORDERED that every Reader of this Inn pay every term 1s. 4d. towards the support of a Chaplain and things necessary in and about the Chapel; and every of the Grand Company and every other Fellow (*socius*) called to the Bar shall pay every term 8d., to the hands of the Dean of the Chapel for the time being.”

1629. “That every Reader pay termly 3s. 4d.; every Ancient 2s.; every Barrister 1s. 8d.; every Gentleman under the Barr 1s. 4d. for the Preachers allowance; or in default be put of Commons.”

The attendance on divine service was specially enjoined on the members, and the Communion was directed to be celebrated periodically in the Chapel,

and on such occasions every one was compelled to be present, as appears on record :—

1574. “Ordered that everie Michaelmas terme and everie Ester terme there shal be a generall communion and that everie Companyon of this House beinge in Comens in any tyme of any of the said termes havinge a Chamber in the House shall reseave the same in Greis Inne Chappell once in everie of the saide termes upon payne of being out of Comens and to pay his Comens untill he be receyved agayne into Comens.”

1585-6. “To the end it maye be known whether any do lodge in the House that either be not of the House or beinge of the House keep not in Comons resort not to Divine Service nor receyve the Communion accordinge to advertisement lately signified unto us by letters from Her Majesty's Most Honourable Pryve Councill. That therefore there shall be Surveyors yearly chosen to search all the Chambers of the House at such time as they think metest and to take the names of all suche as do lye in anye of the Chambers aforesaid and to present the same to the Readers every terme.”

1623. “All strangers to be kept out of the Chapell at Sermon, but such as are brought in by some of the Society. And all the gentlemen to goe out of the Chappell bare-headed in decent manner.”

Special regulations were made 6 May, 1629, to fix the order in which the members should sit, and also to exclude women, boys, and strangers :—

“That none but Readers and their Assistants sit in the Readers' seats upon pain of americiament.

"That none but Ancients sit in the two uppermost seats on each side in the body of the Chappel; nor any but Barristers in the three seats on each side next.

"That no Women or Boyes be suffered to come within the Chappell.

"That no stranger be admitted to come into the Chapel before the Bell cease, unless he be brought in by a Fellow of the Society."

It is shown, by the *Origines* (pp. 308, 309) of Dugdale, that the Chapel in his day (1671) contained much painted glass. Some of the arms, which he engraved, have been removed to the Hall, and others have disappeared entirely. Of the latter, many displayed a great number of quarterings, including those of—

Esmé Stuart, earl of March;

Sir William Husse, Chief Justice of King's Bench
(*temp.* Eliz.), impaling *Berkeley* (for Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of Tho. Berkeley, esq.);

Edward Grey, viscount Lisle;

Edmund Dudley (*temp.* Hen. VII.) alone, and the same impaling Grey (for Elizabeth, his wife, dau. and heir of Edward Grey, viscount Lisle);

Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper.

The only armorial bearings now in the Chapel are in the Eastern window of five lights. They are—

Juxon (William), Archbishop of Canterbury. See of Canterbury impaling *Juxon*; (Or, a cross gules between four blackamoors' heads coupéd beneath the shoulders and wreathed about the temples). [303, *row* I.] A.D. 1660.

King (Walker), Bishop of Rochester. See of Rochester (Argent, on a saltire gules an escallop or) impaling *King* (Sable, a lion rampant or between three cross crosslets argent). A.D. 1800.

Morley (George), Bishop of Winchester. See of Winchester (Gu. two keys indorsed in bend, the uppermost ar. the other or, a sword interposed between them in bend sinister of the second, pommel and hilt gold) impaling *Morley* (Argent, a lion rampant sable, crowned or, armed and langued gules). [303, row 2.] A.D. 1664.

Sheldon (Gilbert), Archbishop of Canterbury. See of Canterbury impaling *Sheldon* (Argent, on a chevron gules three shelldrakes of the field, on a canton of the second a rose of the first). [303, row 1.] A.D. 1664.

Wake (William), Archbishop of Canterbury. See of Canterbury impaling *Wake* (Or, two bars gules, in chief three torteaux; in fess-point a trefoil slipt of the field). A.D. 1715.

Crewe (Nathaniel), Bishop of Durham. See of Durham (Azure, a cross or between four lions rampant argent) impaling *Crewe* (Azure, a lion rampant argent). A.D. 1663.

In 1862 the late Samuel Turner, Esq., one of the Masters of the Bench, and Dean of the Chapel, presented the Society with three handsome windows, representing—


1. Christ in the Temple in the midst of the Doctors;
2. Christ in the act of delivering the Sermon on the Mount;
3. The Ascension of Christ.

Marriages were solemnized in this Chapel many years before the present Register was commenced, as appears by the “matrimonial allegations” in the Bishop of London’s Registry, in which the earliest on record is

7 June, 1661. The entries of marriages commenced on the 7th of May, 1695, and the baptisms in 1707. A description of the Register, and some interesting extracts relating to persons of good social position, are to be found in Nichols' *Collectanea Topog. et Gen.*, No. 157; and Mr. Joseph Foster has printed all the marriages celebrated in this Chapel (1695—1754) in his *Collectanea Genealogica*, vol. iii.

CHAPTER VII.

The Library.

 BEFORE describing the Library of Gray's Inn, it may be desirable to refer briefly to the date of the foundation of the Libraries of the other Inns of Court. Neither of the Libraries can be traced further back than the very end of the fifteenth century. Indeed, the extent of legal literature in those days was too limited to make large collections necessary or possible. Even when Coke wrote in the seventeenth century (*Preface to 3rd Report*) he only counted up fifteen books or treatises, and as many volumes of reports, in addition to the statutes; or, as it was expressed by Fuller (*Worthies*, ed. Nichols, 1811, i. 21) a good deal later:—"I can but admire at the comparative paucity of the books of our Common Law, in proportion to those written of the Civil and Canon Law. Oh, how *corpulent* are the *corpus'es* of both those Lawes! besides, their *shadows* are far bigger than their *bodies*; their *glosses* larger than their *text*. Insomuch, that one may bury *two thousand* pounds and upwards, in the purchase, and yet hardly compass a moiety of them; whereas all

the Writers of the Common Law (except they be much multiplyed very lately) with all the Year Books belonging thereunto, may be bought for *threescore pounds* or thereabouts."

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the entire Library of William Rastall—a Justice of the Queen's Bench who, by leaving England for foreign parts by way of Gravesend, 3rd January, 1561-2, without first obtaining the Royal licence, forfeited to the Crown all his goods and chattels—was found, under a Special Commission issued in 4 Eliz. out of the Court of Exchequer (No. 1393), to consist of some four-and-twenty law books only. The return is dated 19th October, 1562.

Bokes of WILLIAM RASTALL, late one of the Justices of the Kynges Benche, remaynyng in his late lodginge within Sergeantes Ynne in Londone.

Imprimis, an abridgement in paper of the Lawe, precii ..	ij s.
Item the Yeres [<i>i. e.</i> Year-Books] of Edward the third, precii	x s.
Item the Yeres of He[nry the 7,] and R[ichard] the 3, precii	iiij s.
Item Edward the 4, precii	v s.
Item the Booke of Assises, precii	iiij s. iiij d.
Item H. the 7th, precii	iiij s.
Item H. the forth, and E. the 5, precii	v s.
Item the Abridgement of the Statutes, precii	iiij s. iiij d.
Item one parte of the Abridgement of Pinsons, precii ..	ij d.
Item Richard the Second, precii	ij s.
Item one booke of Livye, precii	iiij s. iiij d.
Item Janitor and Ewclides mathematicall, precii	xx s.
Item Eusebye Historyes tripartita, precii	ij s.
Item Sermones Augustini in a lardge volume, precii ..	xvj d.
Item Novum Testamentum grece et latine, precii ..	xx d.

Item Horase with a comentary, precii	xij <i>d.</i>
Item divers bookes pertaynyng to the lawe and other matters, precii	ij <i>s.</i>
Item xlii. of E. the third, precii	iiij <i>s.</i> iiij <i>d.</i>
Item Statutes from H. the 3. to H. the 8, precii ..	iiij <i>s.</i>
Item the Salter in greeke, precii	vij <i>d.</i>
Item a dixonary of Eliot, precii	xij <i>d.</i>
Item Eneidos Virgilius in Frenche, precii	xij <i>d.</i>
Item a dixonary in greeke, precii	vij <i>d.</i>
Item Horasse and Tullie de Oratore, precii	xij <i>d.</i>
Item the Testament in Frenche, precii	vij <i>d.</i>
Item Winchesters booke agaynst Buser, precii ..	vj <i>d.</i>
Item the Old abridgment of the Statutes, precii	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item Ewripides in lattyn and greeke, precii	xij <i>d.</i>
Item thabridgment of the Booke of Assises and Perkyns	xij <i>d.</i>
Item Magna Carta and thabridgment of the Statutes ..	vij <i>d.</i>
Item Littletons tenures and Tractatus de legibus, precii..	vj <i>d.</i>
Item Illucidarius poeticus, precii.. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item Adrianus de modo latine loquenda, precii ..	ij <i>d.</i>
Item the great abridgment of the Statutes, precii	iiij <i>s.</i> iiij <i>d.</i>
Item the Bible wreten in parchement, precii	ij <i>s.</i>
Item de borboni and Lucians dialoges in greeke	vj <i>d.</i>
Item Stamfordes Booke of the Crowne, precii.. ..	xij <i>d.</i>
Item divers bookes of the Statutes in parchement, precii	ij <i>d.</i>
Item theodory gasie Institutes and the parafrases, precii..	xij <i>d.</i>
Item . . . tio septem sacramentorum, precii	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item a booke of the Common Lawe of the lardge volume, precii	xij <i>d.</i>

The Library of Lincoln's Inn apparently dates from 1497, when one John Nethersale, a member of the Society, made a bequest of 40 marks, "partly towards the building of a Library for the benefit of the Students of the laws of England, and partly that every priest of the house in the celebration of divine service every Friday, should sing a mass or requiem, &c., for the soul of the said John."

The date of the foundation of the Library of the Inner Temple is not exactly known; but its existence can undoubtedly be traced back to the year 1540. In the middle of the seventeenth century, it received a considerable benefaction from the well-known William Petyt, Keeper of the Tower Records. Besides money, he gave the Library a considerable collection of manuscripts.

The date of the foundation of the Middle Temple Library is usually stated as 1641. This is the date of the death of Robert Ashley, a barrister of the Society, who left his collection of books as well as a sum of money to be devoted to the formation of a Library, and who has, therefore, been considered the founder of the Library. A Library, however, in connection with this Inn, undoubtedly existed as early as, if not antecedent to, the reign of Henry VIII., since, there is, in one of the Cotton MSS. (*Vitellius, C. IX., fol. 317*) "A description of the form and manner, how and by what Orders and Customes the state of the Fellowship of the Middle Temple (one of the Houses of the Court) is maintained, and what wayes they have to attaine unto learning" (*temp., H. VIII.*). The following is an extract:—

In their lyberarry I wyshe that there moughte be bokes in maner of all kynde of lernynge and suche as were of the newest edycyon and best setting forthe and that there were a table in the said lyberarry declaring what bokes ther were in it, and at what seat they moughte be founde.

Furdermore I thinke it moste convenyent that every one that is admytted for a student and lerner in the house shulde have a key

unto the same lyberary and that they shulde be sworne in no poynt to empair and embesyll the bokes of the same lyberary, and ferder that they shuld suffer no stranger to be ther alone.

Againe it were best that every weke ones one of the offycers and mynistres of the house shuld swepe the lybrary clene and make clene the setes and by clapping of the bokes togethers take away the duste frome them and wype them with some clothe.

Coming to the Library of Gray's Inn, the *Harleian MS.* 5900, fol. 45d, states:—"Gray's Inn hath a Library of the use of the Society and Students of that house, mostly consisting of books relating to the law and history; first founded by the Lord Verulam." Francis Bacon became a member of the Inn in 1576 only, while we find, at the commencement of the existing records, an account, dated 1568, of repairs which had been done in that year to "my Lord Keeper's Chamber by ye Lyberary;" and several Orders, from the year 1571 onwards, speak of candidates for the degree of utter-barrister having to perform exercises at the "skreen of the Library." Moreover, the will of Robert Chaloner of Stanley, one of the Council of the North, dated 7th July, 1555, shows that there was even then a Library. He had been a Reader of Gray's Inn in 1521.* An extract from his will is given in the *Register of the Guild of Corpus Christi in the City of York*, of which guild he became a member in 1525, published by the Surtees Society in 1872 (p. 206) as follows:—

"I will that all my bookes of lawe, as well those whiche ar at Yorke as at my house, also all those whiche be at London, yf theie

* A volume of Readings in MS., which once belonged to Robert Chaloner, was sold at the sale of the Townley Library, in 1883.

can be conveyed, hadde, or caryed by any meanes to Grauisin, to my cosin, Robert Nowell, and then xls. in moneye to be delyvered unto the said Robert Nowell, to th' entent that he maie by cheines therewith and fasten so manye of them in the Librarye at Grauisin as he shall thinke convenyente, and all the residue whiche are not necessarye for the said librarye my said cosin Nowell to take or gyve at his pleasure. To the Commoners of Grauisin xxs. for suche wronge as I did to the house when I contynued there."

These are believed to be the earliest references to the Library extant; but, scanty though they be, they are sufficient to prove the foundation of the Library prior to the time of Bacon.

During the first half of the seventeenth century, the members of the Inn appear to have taken a very lively interest in the state of the Library, and to have added greatly to its contents by donations of books. Among the earliest of these donors were the following, viz. (in 1634) Sir John Finch, afterwards Lord Keeper, and Sir John Bankes, who was then Attorney-General, and afterwards became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; (in 1635) Sir Richard Hutton, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas; Sir Edward Moseley, Attorney-General for the County Palatine of Lancaster; John Godbolt, one of the Readers of the Society; and Francis and Nathaniel Bacon, nephews of "mighty Verulam;" and (in 1636-38) Sir Dudley Digges, who was then Master of the Rolls.

That some considerable use, and probably some abuse, of this collection was made, may be inferred from the fact that in 1645 two of the Masters of the Bench were desired to make inquiry "as to what books

had been delivered out of the Library, and by whom and to whom." Possibly as a result of this it was ordered that "noe Reader or other member of this Societie may take any booke out of the Library," and that "William Swynfeild be appointed to keepe the Library and the books there, and to have 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* by the yeere for his service there, and hee is to alter the present lock and key at the House charge."

In 1669 it was ordered "that forasmuch as divers books in the Library have been embezzled, and divers others are forthwith to be brought in by Mr. Raworth according to a former order, that the Library Keeper do make an exact Catalogue of the said Library, and of those to be brought in, that if any of them shall be embezzled or lost, the Library Keeper shall answer for them, and duplicate of them to be left with the Treasurer for the time being." The books "to be brought in by Mr. Raworth" seem to have consisted of about one hundred volumes; and this large increase to the Library was occasioned as follows. Mr. Raworth had been called upon to perform the office of Reader; but, being unable to do this, "by reason of some infirmities of his body then upon him," he had offered, by way of fine for his delinquency, "the sum of 200*l.*, to be paid into the Treasury of the Society for the use thereof." And it was thereupon ordered "that upon payment of the said sum of 200*l.*, the said Mr. Raworth" should "continue at the Bench, and enjoy the privileges of a Bencher, and have a voice in Pension as formerly."

By a subsequent Order, made the 28th November, 1668, it was ordered "that 200*l.* be paid by Mr. Raworth into the Treasury, to be disposed of, viz. : 100*l.* for books to the Library, and the other 100*l.* towards repairs in the walks." And, accordingly, 100*l.* of the fine thus imposed on Mr. Raworth appears to have been expended, as stated above, in the purchase of about one hundred volumes, consisting principally of law books,—which books are now in the Library, and are duly, but it would seem not quite accurately, inscribed as having been "*Ex Dono Roberti Raworth, 1669.*"

In 1674, Simon Segar, the compiler of the well-known manuscript No. 1912 in the Harleian Collection, was appointed "Second Butler and Library Keeper." In 1689, the Treasurer and two Benchers were desired to make a fresh Catalogue, which was done accordingly. And it appears from this Catalogue, which is still in existence, that the Library then consisted of about 320 volumes,—by far the larger number of which, however, were not law books.

To remedy this it was ordered, on the 10th February, 1719, "that Mr. Treasurer do examine the books in the Library, and do treat with booksellers for the exchange of such of them as he shall think unnecessary, for such as may be more useful to this Society." And by an Order of the 10th February, 1725, it was referred to a Committee of the Bench, "to see what books are necessary to complete the Library as to all law books," and "to provide the Library with such as they shall see

wanting, or necessary to complete the same as aforesaid, against the first Pension in the next Term."

It was not, indeed, until long after this date, that the collection attained such dimensions as to require special accommodation. In 1737 an Order was passed for building a Library in Holborn Court, now known as South Square. In 1840-41 further additions were made by the erection of two rooms; the shelf accommodation recently became so inadequate that in 1883 a new Library with other adjuncts had to be erected. The new buildings, separately entered from the internal angle of South Square, and fronting externally the newly-made Gray's Inn Road, comprise an entrance hall, vestibule and staircase, and are connected internally with the previous existing Libraries. An ante-room, 21 feet long by 11 feet wide, forms an approach to the new Library, which is 34 feet long by 21 feet wide, and which is estimated to contain space sufficient for upwards of 11,000 volumes.

In the year 1847, one of the Masters of the Bench was appointed "Master of the Library," and this arrangement has been since continued. Since that time very much has been done for the Library, especially under the auspices of the late Mr. W. M. Best and the present Master, his Honour Judge Russell, who has been re-elected to the Mastership year by year since 1869. The Catalogue was printed for the first time in 1872, under the direction of Master Russell, and two Supplements have since been added. The

collection at present consists of about 15,000 volumes. Of these a reasonable proportion belong to historical and general literature. But the character of the books chosen has, of course, been determined in the main by the purpose for which the collection exists—that of a practical Law Library. Though it is not so rich in American and Foreign Law books as the Libraries of some of the other Inns of Court, it contains a complete series of the English, Scotch, and Irish Reports, with a valuable selection of those of the Courts of America. And the supply of modern text books is regularly and adequately maintained. For its special and primary object, therefore, the Library of Gray's Inn is as well provided as the Library of any other Inn of Court.

The collection of manuscripts, although small, is described by Mr. Alfred J. Horwood as “valuable.” It consists of twenty-four manuscripts, the greater number of which are of monkish and mediæval literature; one notable exception is Bracton's *De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ*. Nothing is known as to how or when these manuscripts came into the possession of the Society, except in the case of Bracton, which was presented by John Godbold, one of the Readers in the Inn in 1635.

They were all (except one) in the possession of the Society as early, at least, as A.D. 1697; for they are entered in the *Catalogi Librorum Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ*, tom. 2, pp. 42 & 43, fol. Oxford,

1697. And in addition, two more are there given which are now missing.


From the Catalogue which was compiled by Mr. ALFRED J. HORWOOD, and printed in 1869, the following titles are taken (omitting the minute details):—

1. **Johannis Cassiani de Institutis Egiptiorum Cœnobiorum.** Small folio, 12th century, distinctly written on 98 leaves of parchment.
2. **Holkot** (Robert) **super Prophetas**; and other works. Folio, 14th century, on 197 leaves of parchment.
3. **Passionale.** Accounts of the deaths and miracles of martyrs, beginning with St. Ansbert. Folio, 11th century, on 161 leaves of parchment.
4. **Florarium Bartholomei.** Folio, end of the 14th century, on 333 leaves of parchment.
5. **Beda super Canticum Canticorum, &c.** Small folio, 13th century, on 154 leaves of vellum. This MS. is most beautiful.
6. **Robert Cowntone, super quatuor Libros Sententiarum.** Small 4to, 15th century, on 151 leaves of parchment. The first page of each of the four books is ornamented on the margins with gold and colours.
7. **Petri Blesensis Epistolæ**; and other works. Small folio, 13th century, on 248 leaves of parchment.
8. **L'Horloge de Sapience**, by Jehan de Souabe. Folio, 15th century (in French), on 119 leaves of vellum.
9. **Speculum humane Salvacionis, &c.** Folio, 15th century, on 123 leaves of parchment.
10. **Roman de la Rose and Testament de Jean de Meun.** Folio, of the end of the 14th century, on 161 leaves of parchment. It contains 34 beautiful miniature drawings in colour, heightened with gold, each about three inches long by two inches broad; and a large drawing, occupying half of the folio, at the commencement of the *Testament*.
11. **Speculum Religiosorum, &c.** Large octavo, 14th century, on 167 leaves of parchment.

12. *Latin Sermons, &c.* Folio, 14th century, on 286 leaves of parchment.
13. *Grostête de Homine errato, &c.* Quarto, 14th century, on 111 leaves of parchment. On the fly-leaf, at the beginning, the contents are thus given, in writing of the beginning of the 17th century.
14. *Isidore (Bishop of Seville), Commentaries on some of the books of the Old Testament; and other works.* Folio, 12th and 13th centuries, on 137 leaves of parchment.
15. *Staunthone de decem Preceptis.* Small folio, 15th century, on 72 leaves of parchment. The initial letter of each commandment is ornamented with gold and colours.
16. *Monaldi Justinopolitani Summa Juris Canonici.* Quarto, 14th century, on 339 leaves of vellum.
17. *De sacre Scripture profundis Misteriis, autore Rogero Bacone.* Quarto, 15th century, on 150 leaves of paper.
18. *Sermones Dominicales per totum Annum; and two other works.* Folio, 15th century, on 229 leaves of parchment.
19. *Diadema Monachorum, &c.* Small folio, 11th century (by an English scribe), on 103 leaves of parchment; containing portions of two works.
20. *Omellie totius Anni.* Homilies for all the Sundays in the Year. Quarto, 13th century, on 228 leaves of vellum.
21. *Bracton (Henricus de). Liber de legibus et consuetudinibus Angliæ.* Folio, end of the 13th or beginning of the 14th century, on 241 leaves of parchment. The first eleven folios are occupied with a full table of contents according to the rubrics.
22. *St. Gregory's Homilies, forty in number.* Small folio, 15th century, on 142 leaves of parchment. The first leaf, containing Prologue and part of Table, is absent.
23. *The Distinctiones of Robert Grostête (Bishop of Lincoln from A.D. 1234 to A.D. 1253); and other works.* Folio, first half of the 15th century, on 191 leaves of parchment.
24. *Biblia Latina.* (Old and New Testaments and Apocrypha.) Quarto, end of the 13th or beginning of the 14th century, on 403 leaves of vellum.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Gardens.

 HERE is good reason for believing that the gardens of Gray's Inn were laid out in the year 1597, under the direction of Bacon. In that year, it was ordered, "that the summe of £7: 15s. 4d. due to Mr. Bacon for planting of trees in the walkes, be paid next term." In the following year, another order was made for a further "supply of more yonge elme trees in the places of such as are decayed and that a new Rayle and quicksett hedge bee set uppon the upper long walke at the good discretion of Mr. Bacon and Mr. Wilbraham soe that the charges thereof doe not exceed the sum of seventy pounds." On the 29th April, A.D. 1600, it was ordered "that there shall bee payed and allowed unto Mr. Bacon for money disbursed about the Garnishing of the walkes £60: 6s. 8d."

Bacon must have had a great love for gardening if we may judge from his Essay thereon,* in which he says, "God Almighty first planted a garden. And indeed it is the purest of human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man; without which buildings and palaces are but gross handyworks. . . . And because the breath of flowers is far sweeter in the air (where it

* Essay xlv: *Of Gardens*.

comes and goes like the warbling of music) than in the hand, therefore nothing is more fit for that delight, than to know what be the flowers and plants that do best perfume the air. . . . That which above all others yields the sweetest smell in the air, is the violet, especially the white double violet, which comes twice a year; about the middle of April, and Bartholomew-tide. Next to that is the musk rose. Then sweet briar. Then wall flowers, which are very delightful to be set under a parlour or lower chamber window. Then pinks and gilli flowers. Then the flowers of the lime tree. Then the honeysuckles, so they be somewhat afar off. Of bean-flowers I speak not, because they are field flowers. But those which perfume the air most delightfully, not passed by as the rest, but being trodden upon and crushed, are three—that is burnet; wild thyme, and water mints; therefore you are to set whole alleys of them, to have the pleasure when you walk or tread. . . . For fountains, they are a great beauty and refreshment; but pools mar all, and make the garden unwholesome, and full of flies and frogs.”

The author of *London and its Environs described* (Dodsley, 1761) makes mention (iii. 58) of a summer-house which once stood in the gardens, and bore a Latin inscription to the effect that Bacon erected it in 1609, in memory of Jeremy Bettenham, formerly Reader of Gray's Inn:—

“Till lately there was a summer-house erected by the great Sir Francis Bacon, upon a small mount; it

was open on all sides, and the roof supported by slender pillars. A few years ago the uninterrupted prospect of the neighbouring fields, as far as the hills of Highgate and Hampstead, was obstructed by a handsome row of houses on the north; since which the above summer-house has been levelled and many of the trees cut down to lay the garden more open."

The inscription in memory of Bettenham was as follows:—

"Franciscus Bacon,
Regis Solicitor generalis
Executor testamenti Jeremiæ Bettenham,
nuper Lectoris hujus hospitii,
viri innocentis, abstinentis, et contemplativi,
hanc sedem in memoriam ejusdem Jeremiæ extruxit.
An. Dom. 1609."

Among the interesting incidents in connexion with the gardens, Spedding (*Letters*, etc., vi. 347) says that Raleigh, just before his last disastrous voyage to the New World, had a long conversation with Bacon in Gray's Inn Walks. On the north-west side of the garden there is still preserved a "catalpa tree" which, tradition says, was planted by Bacon. It is one of the oldest in England, and may well have been brought from its native soil by Raleigh.

The records of the society contain an account of such trees as existed in the year 1583:—

"In the Grene Courte, xi Elmes and iii Walnut Trees.

"In the Pannyermans Close v Elmes, under Mr. Ashton and Stanhops Buildinges; vi Elmes, in the Est side of the said Close, vii Elmes in the North End of the Close, xx^{te} Elmes in the West side of the said Close betwene the uttermost Elme of the last vii in the North Ende of the Close and Corner Chamber of Mr. Stanhops Buildinges; One Elme in Greis Inne close near the said Pannyermans Close; Eighteen Elmes standing in and near the Mud Walle and Buyldinges frome the uttermost parte of Mr. Stanhopes Corner Chamber, and the Rayall that incloseth the Walke against Mr. Colbies Chamber; xix Elmes in and neare the Walke inclosed, and iii Young Elmes in the West end of the Walke, and one in the North side, and one Younge Ashe near the Seate."

For a long time Gray's Inn Gardens was the most fashionable lounge in London. James Howell, writing from Venice in the year 1621, to a resident in Gray's Inn, says, "I hold your walks to be the pleasantest place about London, and that you have there the choicest society." Stowe says these gardens "lie open to the air, and the enjoyment of a delightful prospect of the Fields. And this Garden hath been, for many years, much resorted unto by the gentry of both sexes."

Pepys frequently visited the gardens, and mentioned them in his "Diary":—

"*June 30, 1661, Lord's day.*—Here I to Graye's Inn Walk, all alone, and with great pleasure seeing the fine ladies walk there."

"4 May, 1662.—When Church was done my wife and I walked to Graye's Inne, to observe fashions of the ladies, because of my wife's making some clothes."

In Dryden's "Sir Martin Mar-all" (1668), the following reference to Gray's Inn Walks occurs:—

"*Sir John Shallow*. But where did you appoint to meet him?

"*Mrs. Millisent*. In Gray's Inn Walks."

Addison, in the *Spectator* (No. 269), speaks of Sir Roger de Coverley as walking on the terrace in Gray's Inn Gardens, and "Hemming twice or thrice to himself with great vigour, for he loves to clear his pipes in good air, to make use of his own phrase, and is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning hems." Addison himself is said to have planted a tree in the gardens.

Charles Lamb (*Essays of Elia*) gives a delightfully interesting description of Gray's Inn Gardens after the erection of Verulam Buildings:—

"I am ill at dates," says he, "but I think it is now better than five and twenty years ago, that walking in the gardens of Gray's Inn—they were then finer than they are now—the accursed Verulam Buildings had not encroached upon all the east side of them, cutting out delicate green crankles, and shouldering away one of two of the stately alcoves of the terrace. The survivor stands, gaping and relationless, as if it remembered its brother. They are still the best gardens of any of the

Inns of Court—my beloved Temple not forgotten—have the gravest character, their aspect being altogether reverend and law breathing. Bacon has left the impress of his foot upon their gravel walks.”

In the *Field* of March 11, 1876, were given full particulars relating to a variety of birds not usually seen in London, which, during the last ten years, the writer had noticed in Gray's Inn Gardens. The birds mentioned are—the house martin, the common cuckoo, the grey fly catcher, and the hooded or dun crow. Rooks used to frequent these gardens in considerable numbers, there being usually twenty-five or twenty-six nests every spring. When several trees were cut down the birds left for a time, but about six pairs returned in the following April and bred.

The late Mr. W. J. Broderip thus writes (*Fraser's Magazine*, March, 1857) of this famous colony of rooks:—

“Time out of mind, a pair of carrion crows, and one pair only, had built in the garden of Gray's Inn. Some years since, when the elms on the Chesterfield property in May Fair were felled, rooks first made their appearance in the garden of the Inn. First came one rook, then another, then another, scouts probably. They were kindly welcomed with eleemosynary bread from the windows, then came a heavy fall of snow, and in the morning the white ground was black with rooks, homeless without doubt. Most hospitably were they received, and were never without their daily bread, all

the winter through. Next spring, seventeen nests were built in the garden elms.

“The carrion crows, whose ancestors must have looked down on the author of the ‘*Novum Organum*,’ as he walked in those quiet alleys with his friend, or mused as he rested on the seat, which the benchers of the last century sacrilegiously stubbed and burnt, bore the invasion of the rooks for the first year ; but in the second, the crows seemed unable to bear the presence of the intruders any longer, and departed ; nor have they ever returned. . . . The rooks are as tame as pigeons, and it is most amusing to see them sitting in the trees opposite to the windows, expectant of their share of breakfast, and to behold them hurry down pell-mell when the window is open and their dole thrown out, especially when snow is on the ground. Never mind what some people tell you about birds not having the power of distinguishing size and number. Just look at these black competitors. The knowing ones, you will see, invariably select the largest pieces of bread when there is a choice, and some old sharpers will, if in the haste of crowding competition, they get a small piece at first, drop it if they espy a larger one, and secure the latter. There is one *Baconian Ancient* who seems to have studied numerals, and goes about collecting as much as he can, not feeding on the spot, and so wasting time, but collecting three or four of the largest pieces and flying off with them. Woe to any forward junior who interferes with his senior, and with this senior in

particular! If there be any bits of meat, or the rind or the bone of a rasher or two, we should like to see the junior who would dare to appropriate these. Our *Ancient* looks about him with an air, swelling out his feathers till he makes himself twice as big as he is, and while the juniors recede awestruck at his threatening aspect, picks up and swallows the bits of flesh, leaving the bread, and flies off with the bone. This he conveys to a convenient branch, and setting his foot on it, picks it at his leisure."


A leader writer in the *Morning Post* (April, 1882) speaks with great respect of this famous colony of rooks, and adds that "In 1877 there were a dozen nests, which were about doubled in the following year, and since then they have varied from about twenty to twenty-five. The Gray's Inn birds are held in high veneration by the benchers of Gray's Inn, the students and other occupants of chambers, at whose hands they fare well gastronomically, being fed with all sorts of odds and ends and remnants from breakfast, dinner and supper tables. They appreciate their good living, and nothing seems to come amiss to them, so that rooks, at least the denizens of Gray's Inn Gardens, may almost be described as omnivorous. During the summer they never seem to leave the gardens for a country ramble, or even for a winged tour round about the metropolitan suburbs, but in the winter they roost somewhere northwards, probably in some old rookery in Hertfordshire. However, they pay a visit almost

every day to the gardens, attracted doubtless by the hospitable reception they meet with there. Except in the breeding season, it is the habit of all London rooks to repair to some large rookery at night, a habit which the inhabitants of small rookeries follow even in the country."

Other birds of Gray's Inn which have been mentioned are the jackdaw, starling, fieldfare, song thrush, redwing, robin, willow wren, great titmouse, tomtits, and of course the sparrow in great numbers. The chaffinch, goldfinch, grey linnet, lesser redpoll and green linnet are seen occasionally, but they are supposed to have escaped from confinement. In the case of the chaffinch, the lesser redpoll and the grey linnet some have been wild birds.

CHAPTER IX.

Eminent Members.

S before seen in a quotation from Fortescue, persons of the highest rank placed their sons in the Inns of Court not so much to make a profession of law and to gain a living as to form their manners at an important period of life.

Before mentioning the more distinguished lawyers and members of Gray's Inn, a list may be given of the lords, spiritual and temporal, admitted from 11 Hen. VIII. to 4 Eliz., taken from *State Papers (Domestic)* Eliz. 1562, vol. xxiii. No. 49, and endorsed by Lord Burleigh, then Sir William Cecill:—

Grays Inne
ffrom xj^o Henrici viij vntyll
Anno v^o Marie regine

Dñs Comes Darby
Dñs De la Warre
Dñs de Powes
Dñs Dacre de Sowthe
Dñs de Burgawennye
Dñs abbas de Westm'
Dñs abbas de Furneys
Dñs abbas de Bello
Dñs de Dowbeneye

Dñs de Montegle
 Dñs Atwater episcopus Lyncoln'
 Dñs Dacre del North
 Dñs Husse
 Stephanus Episcopus Winton'
 Dñs Cromwell
 Dñs Wentworth
 Comes Southampton
 Archiepiscopus Ebor'
 Dux Northumbr'
 Episcopus Elien'
 Dñs Pagett
 Dñs Percy Comes Northumbr'
 Comes Bedforthe
 Dñs Egidius Pawlett

ffrom v° Marie regine vntill now
 in 4° Elizabeth regine

Dñs Custos Magni Sigilli
 Dux Norff'
 Marchio Northampton
 Dñs Cobham
 Dñs Scrope
 Dñs Sheffelde
 Comes Westmerlande
 Comes Sussex
 Dñs Strange
 Dñs Aburgavenye
 Joh'es Darcy Dñs de Chiche

[Endorsed in the
 hand of Cecill]

" 156[2]
 Noble men of y^e Company
 of Grays In "

The following list, taken from the *Harl. MS. 1912*, compiled by Segar, and so often before mentioned, contains many of the most illustrious names in English History :—

Arch-Bishopps of Canterbury

ADMITTED OF THIS SOCIETY.

[f. 161.]

The See of Canterbury, impaling; Arg. on a cross flory four roundels [rather, 5 bezants].

Whitguift, John

Admitted 10 March 1592[-3].

Or, on a bend betw. six crosses pattées az. three garbs of the field.

Bancroft, Richard

Admitted 27 February 1588[-9].

Sa. on a chev. betw. 3 estoiles (of 6 points) or, as many crosses pattées fitchées gules.

Lawd, William

Admitted 1 November 1615.

Or, a cross gu. betw. 4 blackamoors' heads coupéd at the shoulders, proper.

Juxon, William

Admitted 2 May 1635.

Arg. on a chev. gu. 3 shelldrakes of the 1st; on a canton of the 2nd arose of the field.

Sheldon, Gilbert

Admitted 7 March 1663-[-4].

Abbots, &c.

[f. 161 b.]

Lord Abbott of **Westminster**. 1520.

Lord Abbott of **Furneis**. 1520.

Lord Abbott of **Bellow** [*Battle*]. 1520.

Abbas beatæ Mariæ de Grase Juxta Civit. London.
1520.

Prior Sancti Bartholomæi. 1520.

Gardener, Stephen; Bishop of **Winchester** and Chancellor of England. 1555.

Attwater, Doctor; Bishop of **Lincoln**. 1520.

Andrewes, Lancelott; Bishop of **Winchester** and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter. 16 March 1589[-90].

Morton, Tho.; Bishop of **Coventry** and **Litchfield**.
Admitted 2 Feb. 1622[-3].

Hall, Joseph; Bishop of **Exeter**.
Admitted 1 Novemb. 1615.

Usher, James; Bishop of **Armagh**.
Admitted 26 January 1623[-4].

Williams, William [JOHN]; Lord Keeper.*

Morley, George; Bishop of **Winchester** and Prelate of the Garter.

Dolben, John; Bishop of **Rochester**.

Incent, John; Deane of St. Paul's London.
Admitted 1542.

Overshall, John; Deane of St. Paul's London.
Admitted 2 Feb. 1604[-5].

* Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards (1641) Archbishop of York.

A Catalogue of noble men

ADMITTED OF THIS SOCIETY.

[f. 162]

Or, a lion rampant azure: encircled by the Garter.

Dudly, John; Duke of Northumberland
Admitted in Hilary Terme 1553[-4].

Gu. on a bend betw. six crosslets fitchées, arg. an inescutcheon or, charged with a lion rampant within a double tressure, flory counter-flory, of the first: encircled by the Garter.

Howard, Thomas; Duke of Norfolk
Admitted 28 December 1561.

Quarterly: 1 and 4; Or, a chief indented az. 2. gu. 3 covered cups or; 3. erm. a saltire gules: encircled by the Garter.

Butler, Tho.; Earle of Ormond & Ossory
Admitted 7 March 1566 [-7].

Butler, James; Earle of Ormond & Ossory
Admitted 2 February 1618 [-19].

Butler, James; Duke of Ormond, &c.
Admitted 14 November 1660.

Quarterly: 1 and 4, az. 3 fleurs-de-lis arg. within a border gobony of 2nd. and gules; 2 and 3, or, a fess chequy (3 rows) arg. and az.; an escutcheon of pretence, thereon a saltire engr. betw. four roses gules: encircled by the Garter.

Steward, Charles; Earle of Leneux
Admitted 9 January 1571 [2].

Steward, James; Duke of Leneux
Admitted 12 August 1628.

Gu. a chevron between 3 lions' heads erased argent: encircled with the Garter.

Mouncke, George; Duke of Albemarle, &c.
Admitted 7 August 1662.

[* * *A leaf is here missing, formerly pp. 5, 6 (the latter blank.) On page 5 were three Marquesses, namely, Dorchester, Hambleton (Hamilton) and Northampton: as appears by "The Index" at f. 160 b.*]

Charles

[f. 163]

Quarterly, gu.
and or, in the
first quarter a
mullet argent.

Vere, Edward ; Earle of Oxford
Admitted 1 February 1566[-7].

Quarterly: 1 and
4, or, a lion ramp-
ant az. ; 2 and 3,
gu. 3 lucas (or
pike) haurient
argent: encircled
with the Garter.

Percy, Hen. ; Ea[rle of] Northumberland
Admitted in Trinity Terme 1557.

Percy, Hen. ; Ea[rle of] Northumberland
Admitted 31 January 1574[-5].

Barry of 6, arg.
and az., in chief
3 torteaux.

Gray, Reynold ; afterward Ea[rle] of Kent
Admitted

Gray, Henry ; Earle of Kent
Admitted 2 February 1568[-9].

Stanley, Thomas ; Earle of Derby. 1520.

Stanley, Hen. ; Earle of Derby
Admitted 28 January 1561[2].

Arg. on a bend
az. three stags'
heads caboshed
or: encircled
with the Garter.

Stanley, Hen. ; Lord Strange
Admitted 24 January 1561[2].

Stanley, James ; Lord Strange
Admitted

Or, two bars az.
a chief quarterly
of the last and
gu. 1 and 4, two
fleurs-de-lis, 2 &
3, a lion passant
guardant or.

Manners, John
Admitted 1566 ; Ancient 1568 ; Ea[rle of]
Rutland 1587.

Manners, Roger ; Earle [of] Rutland
Admitted 2 February 1597[-8].

[f. 163 b.]
Arg. a bend engr.
sable: encircled
with the Garter.

Radcliffe, Charles ; Earle [of] Sussex
Admitted 22 January 1561[-2].

Arg. a maunch
[sable]: encircled
with the Garter.

Hastings, Hen. ; Ea[rle of] Huntington
Admitted 17 March 1597[-8].

Az. a cross or
betw. 4 falcons
close arg.: en-
circled with the
Garter.

Wriothesley, Tho. first Earl of the family
Admitted 1534; Secretary and Knight 1542;
Baron Titchfield 1543; Lord Chancellor
1545; Earle of Southampton 1546.

Wriothesley, Hen. ; Earle of Southampton
Admitted 29 February 1587[-8].

Arg. a lion ramp-
ant gu.; on a chief
sa. 3 escallops of
the first: encir-
cled with the
Garter.

Russell, Francis ; Earle of Bedford
Admitted Trinity Terme 1557.

[f. 164]

Per pale, az. and
gu., three lions
rampant argent:
encircled with
the Garter.

Herbert, Wm. ; Earle of Pembroke
Admitted 10 August 1601.

Or, on a pile gu.
betw. 6 fleurs-de-
lis az. 3 lions pas-
sant guardant in
pale or: encir-
cled with the
Garter.

Seymour, Edward ; Earle of Hertford
Admitted 2 February 1571[-2].

Seymour ; John, Lord
Admitted 25 October 1666.

Arg. six cross-
crosslets fitchy (3,
2 and 1) sable;
on a chief az. 3
mullets pierced
or.

Clinton, Theophilus ; Earle of Lincolne
Admitted 5 February 1619[-20].

Az. on a fess,
betw. three lions
rampant or, a
rose gu. betw. 2
Cornish choughs
proper: encir-
cled with the
Garter.

Cromwell, Tho. ; Earle of Essex
Admitted 1524; Ancient 1534; Secretary
Hen. VIII. Master of the Rolls, Lord
Privy Seale 1535; Earle of Essex 1540.

[f. 164 b.]

Gu. a bend betw.
6 cross-crosslets
fitchés arg.; a
mullet for differ-
ence: encircled
with the Garter.

Howard, Charles ; Earle of Nottingham
Admitted 2 February 1597[-8].

The same arms with crescent for difference : encircled with the Garter.

Howard, Theophilus ; Earle of Suffolke
Admitted 18 March 1605[-6].

Cecill, Robert

Barry of ten, arg. and az., over all 6 escutcheons (3, 2 and 1), each charged with a lion rampant of the first : encircled with the Garter.

Admitted 1580 ; Knight 1589 ; Secretary Q. Eliz. 1598 ; Baron Essenden 1603 ; Viscount Cranborne 1604 ; Earle [of] **Salisbury** 1605 ; Lord Treasurer 1608.

Cecill, Wm. ; afterwards Earle of Salisbury
Admitted 25 February 1604[-5].

The same arms encircled with the Garter.

Cecill, Tho. ; afterwards Earle of Exceter
Admitted 20 January 1559[-60].

[f. 165]

Gules, a saltire argent : encircled with the Garter.

Nevill, Hen. ; Earle of Westmerland
Admitted 22 January 1561[-2].

Sidney, Sir Henry

Admitted 19 Aprill 1563.

Sidney, Philip

Admitted 2 February 1567[-8].

Sidney, Robert ; Earle of Leicester

Admitted 25 February 1617[-18].

Or, a pheon azure : encircled with the Garter, and surmounted with an earl's coronet.

Compton, Henry ; afterwards Lord Compton

Admitted 1 March 1562[-3].

Compton, William ; afterwards Earle of Northampton

Admitted 7 March 1592[-3].

Sable, a lion passant or betw. 3 esquires' helmets argent.

Azure, 3 fleurs-de-lis or, within a border gules, charged with 8 buckles of the second : encircled with the Garter.

Steward, Esme ; Earle of March

Admitted 2 February 1617[-18].

Rich ; Robert, Lord
Admitted 20 February 1573[-4].

Rich ; Robert, Lord
Admitted 2 February 1591[-2].

Gu. a chevron
between 3 cross-
crosslets or.

[These crosses
should be *boton-
nées*. See p. 119.]

Rich ; Robert, Lord
Admitted 1 August 1619.

Rich, Charles ; Earle of Warwick
Admitted 7 August 1662.

Rich ; Charles, Lord
Admitted 7 August 1662.

[f. 165 b.]
Argent, a pale
sable : encircled
with the Garter.

Erskin, John ; afterwards Earle of Mar
Admitted 22 May 1603.

Arg. 3 battering-
rams barways, in
pale, proper.

Bertie, Robert ; afterwards Earle of Linsey
Admitted 2 February 1604[-5].

Sable, 3 stags'
heads caboshed
arg.

**Cavendish, Sir Wm. ; afterwards Earle of
Devonshire**
Admitted 14 May 1602

Argent, a saltire
gules.

Fitzgerrard, Hen. ; Earle of Kildare
Admitted 11 March 1587[-8].

[Argent, a cross
gules.]

[Burke], Richard ; Earle of Clanricard
Admitted

[f. 166]
[Gules] a lion
rampant argent ;
encircled with
the Garter.

Hume, George ; Earle of Dunbarr
Admitted 1603.

[The remainder of the page is blank.]

[* * Two leaves, or four pages, formerly numbered 15 to 18, are here missing in the manuscript. They showed the following names ; as appears by "The Index" at f. 160 b :—p 15 ; VISCOUNTS Bindon, Fenton, Hunsden, St. Alban and Wentworth ; 16, blank ; 17 and 18 ; BARONS Abergavenny, Berkeley, Cobham, Dacre, Delaware, Grey of Wilton, Montegle, Morley, Scroop, Sheffield, Sidney, Stafford, Stanley and Wentworth.]

Barons

[See the note preceding.]

[f. 167]
Barry nebuly of
six, sable and or.

Blount, James ; Lord Mountjoy
Admitted 10 February 1563[-4].

Quarterly, or and
gules ; on a bend
sa. 3 escallops
argent.

Evers ; William, Lord
Admitted 15 March 1584[-5].

Sable, a maunch
argent within a
border, or.

Wharton ; Philip, Lord
Admitted 2 February 1580[-1].

Wharton ; George, Lord
Admitted 8 August 1595.

Sa. on a cross
enr. betw. four
eagles displayed
arg. five lions
passant [guard-
ant] of the field.

Padgitt, James* ; afterwards Lord Padgitt
Admitted 1537.

Sable, 3 swords in
pile, points in
base, argent.

Pawlett, Giles† ; afterwards Lord Pawlett
Admitted 1544.

Argent, 3 cinque-
foils gu. pierced
of the field.

Darcy, John ; Lord Darcy de Chich
Admitted 4 February 1562[-3].

Az. a lion passant
or betw. 3 fleurs-
de-lis argent.

North, Sir Roger ; afterwards Lord North
Admitted 29 December 1561.

North, Dudley ; Lord North
Admitted 10 August 1619.

* Sir *William* Paget, K.G. ; Baron Paget of Beaudesert.

† Lord Giles Paulet, 4th son of Sir Wm. Paulet, K.G., first Marquis of Winchester, cr. 12 Oct. 1551 (*Dugdale*).

[f. 167 b.]
 Argent, on a cross
 sa. a leopard's
 face or.

[Brydges], Giles; Lord Shandos
 Admitted 2 February 1591[-2].

Barry of ten, arg.
 and az., over all
 6 escutcheons (3,
 2 and 1), each
 charged with a
 lion rampant of
 the first; encir-
 cled with the
 Garter.

Cecill, Wm. { Thomas Earl of Exceter }
 father of { Robert Earl of Salisbury } 1605
 Admitted 1540; Barrister 1541; Pensioner
 1545; Ancient 1547; Knight 1554;
 Secretary of State 1558; Baron **Burghley**
 and Lord Treasurer 1571.

Argent, on a chief
 gu. two mullets
 or, pierced az.

St. John, Oliver; Lord St. John of Bletso
 Admitted 2 February 1597[-8].

Quarterly, arg.
 and gu., a fess
 az.; in 2nd and
 3rd quarters, a
 fret or.

Norris; Francis, Lord
 Admitted 2 February 1604[-5].

Quarterly, erm-
 ine and gules.

Stanhope; Charles, Lord
 Admitted 3 August 1611.

[Ermine, two
 bars gules.]

[Nugent, Christopher; Lord Delvyn
 Admitted 11 March 1587-8.]

Erm. two piles
 [sa.]: a crescent
 for difference.

Hollis; Francis, Lord
 Admitted 2 February 1617[-18].

[f. 168]
 Or, three lions
 passant in pale
 [sable].

Carew; George, Lord
 Admitted

[The remainder of the page is blank.]

Knights

[f. 168 b.]
Azure, a lion
rampant argent.

Tuther [*Tudor*], Owen 1458.

Az. on a fess
flory counter-
flory or betw. 3
lions passant ar-
gent, as many
martlets [sable].

Hewett, Sir Wm.; lord mayor of London
Admitted 4 March 1566[-7].

Argent, two bar-
rulets gemelles
betw. 3 eagles dis-
played [sable].

Spencer, Sir John; lord mayor of London
Admitted 6 January 1594[5].

Argent, a chevron
erm. betw. 3
mulletts pierced
sable.

Gresham, Sir Tho.; lord mayor of London
Admitted

Argent, a mullet
sable.

Asheton, Sir Robert; Admirall at Sea,
Chiefe Justice of Ireland and Lord
Treasurer of England 49 E. III. 1376.

[The same arms.]

Asheton, Sir Ralph; knt. and bart.
Admitted 10 February 1600[-1].

[The same arms.]

Asheton, Sir Ralph; of Whalley Abbey,
in the county of Lancaster, bart.
Admitted 7 February 1624[5]; one of His
Majesties particular Receivers for the
Dutchy Revenue, &c. a greate encourager
of virtue and industry, and my very good
Master.

Argent, on a
chevron sable an
eagle displayed
of the field.

Wolley, Sir John
Admitted 2 February 1591[2]; Chancellor
of the Most Honorable Order of the
Garter, and a Privie Councillor to
Queene Elizabeth.

Wolley, Robert; of Lincolnshire
Admitted 25 April 1597.

Parry, Sir Charles

Admitted 16 May 1560; Captain of the Guard to Queene Elizabeth.

Argent, a fess
betw. 3 lozenges
azure.

Parry, Thomas

Admitted 6 August 1608; Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and one of the Privie Councill to Kinge James.

[f. 169]

Argent, on a fess
sable 3 mullets
(of 6 points) of
the field.

Grimston, Sir Harbottle

Admitted 1594; Knight 1603; Baronet 1612. [Master of the Rolls 1660]

Gu. a chev. betw.
three mullets (6
points) or.

Danvers, Sir John

Admitted 9 June 1589.

Azure, a fleur-
de-lis argent.

Digby, Sir Kenelme

Admitted

Argent, 3 lions
rampant azure.

Mildmay, Sir Walter

Admitted 1546; Knight 1547; Chancellor of the Exchequer 1577.

Barry of 8, or
and az. on a can-
ton arg. a chap-
let gules.

Hulme,* Henry

Admitted; Prince of Purpole 1595.

[Shield blank]

Perient, Thomas

Admitted; Prince of Purpole 1615.

Argent, 3 lions
rampant guard.
and a chief,
gules.

Yelverton, Henry

Admitted [1611-12]; Barrister [1617];
Ancient 1645; Prince of Purpole 1639.

[f. 169 b.]

Arg. on a bend
azure 3 square
buckles or.

Sterlinge, Sir Samuel; knt.

Admitted 1638; Shreive of London 1661;
Lord Mayor 1669; Barrister 1670.

* HELMES; as appears by his signature in 1594—"HENRIC^s HELMES PR. PURPOLE. The arms given are those of Hulme of Hulme in Lancashire.

[*The following names should have been added, as admitted 2 February 1617-18.*]

Ingram, Sir Arthur ; knt.

Secretary of the Council in the North ;
Knight 9 July 1613.

Butler, Sir John ; knt. of Woodhall, Herts.

Button, Sir Wm. ; knt. of London

Knight 15 December 1606.

Crooke, Sir Henry ; knt.

Knight 31 October 1615.

[* * *A leaf (formerly pp. 25, 26) is here missing. It comprised the following kings of Arms ; as appears by their names in "The Index" at f. 160 b.*]

Kings of Arms

Wriothesley, Thomas ; knt.

Gartr principal king of Arms *temp.* Hen. VIII. ; knighted in 1525 ; died 1534.

Dethicke, William ; afterwards knt.

Admitted (by Francis Bacon) 7 March 1587[-8] ; then Gartr principal king of Arms ; knighted 13 (or 20) May 1603.

Camden, William

Admitted 3 August 1592 ; Clarenceux king of Arms 1597 ; died 1623 ; buried in Westminster Abbey.

Segar, William ; knt.

Admitted 1 March 1617[-18] ; then Gartr principal king of Arms ; knighted 5 Nov. 1616.

St. George, Richard ; knt.

Admitted 3 March 1617[-18]; then Norroy king of Arms; knighted 28 Sept. 1616.

Walker, Edward ; knt.

Admitted 22 October 1660; then Garter principal king of Arms; knighted 2 Feb. 1644[-5].

Dugdale, William; afterwards knt.

Admitted 22 October 1660; then Norroy king of Arms; knighted 25 May 1677.

When the Library Association held their Fourth Annual Meeting at Gray's Inn (September, 1881) it devolved upon His Honour, Judge Russell, as President of the Association, to welcome them by an address, in the course of which he made the following remarks, specially appropriate to the subject of this chapter:—

“ It would be difficult within any reasonable distance, he thought, to find a place from which famous men had proceeded, who had done more to make the materials of our books in history, politics, and science, than that Hall. He fancied that he could see the shades of those men hovering over them now. There upon the windows around them were the escutcheons of Gascoigne, the great Chief Justice, who first made it apparent that the Law was above the Crown; of Powell, the honest judge, who by his judgment on the dispensing power in the reign of James I., turned the whole current of English history and made England, politically, what it is; of Thomas Cromwell, the great minister of Henry VIII.; of Burleigh, the equally great minister of Elizabeth, who piloted England through the most agonising crisis of her history; of Holt, the originator of our mercantile law, afterwards perfected by Mansfield; of Romilly, our first law reformer; and,—last and greatest name of all,—of Bacon, who had directed the whole course of investigation, in whatever department, into an entirely new channel, which had gone on deepening and broadening ever since.”

In the roll of distinguished members of Gray's Inn no name is more conspicuous than that of FRANCIS BACON. It is obviously impossible within the narrow limits of this small book to enter into details of his life, which alone fill several volumes of one biographer, and are, besides, matters of history; but it is interesting to note how intimate were his relations with this Inn. He was entered by his father, Lord Keeper Bacon, 27 June, 1576, along with all his four brothers; Nicholas, Nathaniel, Edward and Anthony. An Order, dated 21 November, 1577, directs that all the sons of Sir Nicholas Bacon "shall be of the Grand Company, and not to be bound to any vacations."

One of his first upward steps in the profession is recorded in *Lansdowne MS.* 51, No. 6:—

"Graies Inne Pensio ibidem tent' x^o die Febr.

Anno RR^{ine} Eliz. xxviii^o

At this pension it is ordered that M^r. Frauncis Bacon maie have place with the Readers at the Readers table but not to have any voyce in Pension nor to wyne Aunscientie of any that is his aunscient or shall reade before him.

Spec. amittance to be out of Commens. sendyng for beare, bred, wyne, admitted of y^e Grand Cump., whereby he hath wun ancienty of 40; being but of iij yeres contynuanee utter barister uppon 3 yeres study admitted to y^e high table, wher non ar but readers."

The second paragraph, with an endorsement on the outer sheet "fr. bacō," is entirely in the hand of Lord Burghley, and accompanies a letter from Francis Bacon to the Lord Treasurer, dated "Graies Inne this vjth of May 1586." In which letter the writer alludes to himself in these terms:—

"Indeed I fynd in my simple observation that they which live as it were *in umbra* and not in publike or frequent action how moderately and modestly soever they behave them selves yet *laborant invidia*. I fynd also that such persons as are of nature bashfull (as my self is) whearby they want that plausible familiaritie which others have are often mistaken for prowd. But once I know well and I most humbly beseech your lordship to beleeeve that Arrogancy and overweenyng is so farr from my nature as yf I think well of my self in any thing it is in this that I am free from that vyce. And I hope" &c. (*Lansd. MS.* 51, No. 5.)

As Solicitor-General, he dedicated his *Arguments of Law* "To my lovinge friends and fellowes, the Readers, Ancients, Utter Barresters and Students of Graies Inn;" and in the course of his prefatory remarks on the advantage of the arguments in "weighty and famous" cases being published by those who employ them, concludes with the following passage:—

"This work I knew not to whom to dedicate rather than to the Society of Gray's Inn, the place whence my father was called to the highest place of justice, and where myself have lived and had my proceeding so far as, by His Majesty's rare if not singular grace, to

be of both of his counsels, and therefore few men so bound to their societies, by obligation both ancestral and personal, as I am to yours; which I would gladly acknowledge, not only in having your name joined with mine own in a book, but in any other good office and effect which the active part of my life and place may enable me unto, toward the Society, or any of you in particular, and so I bid you heartily farewell."

"Your assured loving friend and fellow,

F. B."

From Gray's Inn* started, on the first day of Trinity Term, 1617, the procession of earls, barons, knights and gentlemen which accompanied him to Westminster, when he became Lord Keeper. After his impeachment and fall, when he had sold York House and reduced his establishment at Gorhambury, he returned to Gray's Inn, and there wrote many of the Essays and Treatises which serve to immortalize his name. In a letter dated February 11, 1622-3, from Chamberlain to Carleton (*Court and Times of James I.* ii. 362) the writer says: "That Lord [Bacon] busies himself altogether about books. He hath set out two lately, *Historia Ventorum* and *De Vita et Morte*, with promise of more. I have seen neither of them, because I have not leisure, but if the *Life of Henry the Seventh*, which they say he is about, might come out after his own manner, I should

* Bacon's Chambers were in the building now known as No. 1, Gray's Inn Square.

find time and means enough to read it." Again (p. 373) under date of March 1, 1622-3, Chamberlain wrote to Carleton: "The Lord of St. Alban's is in his old remitter, and come to lie at his old lodgings in Gray's Inn."

The circumstances of his death are well-known; how, coming to London from St. Alban's when snow was on the ground, he resolved to try whether flesh could not be preserved by its use, and accordingly purchased a fowl at a roadside cottage and assisted in stuffing it with the snow. This brought on a severe illness, and he was removed to the Earl of Arundel's house at Highgate. On December 19, 1625, he wrote with his own hand his last will; and early in the morning of Easter Sunday, April 9, 1626, he expired. As to himself he wrote:—"For my burial, I desire it may be in St. Michael's Church, near St. Alban's; there was my mother buried, and it is the parish church of my mansion house at Gorhambury, and it is the only Christian church within the walls of old Verulam. For my name and memory, I leave it to men's charitable speeches, and to foreign nations, and the next ages."

Sir William Gascoigne, who became Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1400, is traditionally believed to have been a member of Gray's Inn. Lord Campbell, in his *Lives of the Chief Justices*, i. 121, says:—"The Middle Temple* men assert that, according to certain

* "Fuller says he [Gascoigne] was of the Inner Temple, but adduces no authority; and in the MS. account of Gray's Inn [*i. e.* Segar's, sup. 45] his name stands among the undated and supposed readers of that society." Foss—*Biographical Dictionary of the Judges of England*.

traditions, Sir William Gascoigne belonged to them ; while the Gray's Inn men rely upon the fact that his arms are to be found in a window in their Hall." Be the truth as it may, the interesting fact remains, that the judge's arms are found occupying a prominent place in the bay-window of the Hall, as duly noted elsewhere (p. 132.)

Among the many other distinguished members of Gray's Inn the following deserve special mention :—

Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, a Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VIII. (1522-1538) on account of his contributions to legal literature—*De Natura Brevium* and *The Grand Abridgment*, founded on the Year Books. His arms, which were in the Hall in Dugdale's time (1671) but now no longer remain, were placed in the windows before the year 1581, as seen by an extract (p. 119) from one of the Harleian manuscripts.

Sir William Staunforde, who, in 1554, was created a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which seat he retained up to the time of his death in August, 1558. His work on the *Pleas of the Crown*, his *Exposition of the King's Prerogative* (dedicated to "his singuler friend, Nicholas Bacon") and his recognition of the merits of Glanville's *Tractatus de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ*, explain the terms in which Coke describes him (*Preface X. Rep.*), as "a man excellently learned in the common law." His character is thus described by Lloyd (*State Worthies*, i. 36) "He had those lower virtues that drew praise from the vulgar, which he neglected

(knowing that they were more taken with appearances than realities) he had middle, that they admired, and good men observed; he had his highest virtues, which they perceived, and great men honoured. In a word, a fragrant fame he had, that filled all round about, and would not easily away." "The name" (says Foss) "is frequently spelled Stamford." So it appears on the tomb of his wife in Hadley Church, and in this form it is written by Segar (see p. 51.)

David Jenkins, the patriotic "Welsh Judge," who was committed to Newgate by order of the Long Parliament for his steady adherence to the cause of King Charles the First. This episode is described in *Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles the First*, v. 113, where Isaac D'Israeli says of him:—

"A mighty Athlet, in the vast arena of the first English Revolution was one of our greatest lawyers, whose moral intrepidity exceeded even his profound erudition in the laws of our Constitution. . . . Judge Jenkins takes no station in the page of our historians; yet he is a statue which should be placed in a niche."

In February, 1648, Jenkins, with another Royalist, Sir Francis Butler, was accused of high treason at the bar of the House of Commons, whose authority he refused to recognize on the ground that it was usurped. He was nevertheless, without any trial, found guilty of this crime. Several members of the Committee of the House which had cognizance of such cases, afterwards visited him in Newgate and proposed that the sequestrations should be taken off his estate, and that a pension

of £1,000 a year should be settled on him for life, on condition that he acknowledged the lawfulness of the jurisdiction claimed by Parliament. "Never can I own Rebellion, however successful, to be lawful; I would, therefore, rather see your backs than your faces," sternly replied the old Judge.

In prospect of his execution he said: "I will tell you all that I intend to do and say at that time. First, I will eat much liquorish and gingerbread to strengthen my lungs, that I may extend my voice near and far. Multitudes, no doubt, will come to see the old Welsh Judge hanged. I shall go with venerable Bracton's book hung on my left shoulder, and the Statutes at Large on my right. I will have the Bible, with a ribbon put round my neck, hanging on my breast. I will tell the people that I am brought there to die for being a traitor, and in the words of a dying man I will tell them that I wish that all the traitors in the kingdom would come to my fate. But the House of Commons never thought me a traitor, else they would have tried me for such, in a legal manner by a Jury, according to the customs of this kingdom for a thousand years. They have, indeed, debarred me from my birthright, a trial by my Peers, that is, a Jury; but they knew that I am not guilty according to law. But since they will have me a traitor, right or wrong, I thought it was just to bring my counsellors with me, for they ought to be hanged as well as I, for they all along advised me in what I have done. Then shall I open Bracton to show them that the supreme power

is in the King—the Statute Book, to read the oath of allegiance—and the Bible to show them their duties. All these were my evil counsellors, and they must be hanged with me.”

While in prison, to quote his own words, “amidst the sound of drums and trumpets, surrounded with an odious multitude of barbarians, broken with old age and confinement in prisons” for fifteen years, he compiled his work, *Eight Centuries of Reports*.

Sir John Holt, Chief Justice of the King’s Bench in 1689. To the character of this eminent judge the following testimony is borne in the fourteenth number of the *Taller*:—“It would become all men, as well as me” (remarks the writer) “to lay before them the noble character of Verus the magistrate, who always sat in triumph over, and contempt of vice; he never searched after it, or spared it when it came before him: at the same time, he could see through the hypocrisy and disguise of those who have no pretence to virtue themselves, but by their severity to the vicious. This same Verus was, in times past, Chief Justice, as we call it amongst us, in Felicia. He was a man of profound knowledge of the laws of his country, and as just an observer of them in his own person: he considered justice as a cardinal virtue, not as a trade for maintenance. Wherever he was judge, he never forgot that he was also counsel. The criminal before him was always sure he stood before his country, and, in a sort, a parent of it; the prisoner knew that though his spirit was broken with guilt, and incapable of language to

defend itself, all would be gathered from him which could conduce to his safety; and that his judge would wrest no law to destroy him, nor conceal any that could save him."

Sir Samuel Romilly, Solicitor-General 1806-7, upon whom an anonymous writer, quoted in the *Albany Law Journal*, xiii. 23 (Jan. 8, 1876) pronounces this just eulogy:—"No statues are erected to his memory; no titles descend to his children; but he has bequeathed a richer, a prouder, and a more lasting inheritance than any which the world can bestow; the recollection of his virtues is still fresh in the minds of his countrymen, and the sacrifices he made in the cause of humanity will not be forgotten by mankind." Lord Brougham spoke of him as "unquestionably the first advocate and the most profound lawyer of the age he flourished in"; and the late Mr. Foss wrote in his *Judges of England*, ix. 254, "his name will be less remembered for his official rank . . . than for his commanding talents as an advocate, as a senator, as the unflinching assertor of the rights and liberties of the people, and as the first proposer of those amendments of the law, both civil and criminal, which, though their value or necessity were disparaged at the time, have since been fully recognised and adopted into our jurisprudence."

Edward Hall the celebrated chronicler, George Gascoigne the poet, the learned and industrious antiquary William Camden, Sir William Dethick, Garter

King of Arms, one of the first members of what afterwards grew into the Society of Antiquaries, and Sir William Dugdale, whose work (*Origines Juridicales*) is a storehouse of information as regards the Inns of Court, were all members of Gray's Inn.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, is a member of the Society. At a Special Pension, held 4th July, 1881, all the ordinary rules and regulations of the Society were dispensed with, and His Royal Highness was admitted a member, called to the Bar, and elected a Benchler.

On two subsequent admissions to Gray's Inn, the *Times* of December 24, 1883, contained a special comment in these terms:—"The announcement that the benchers of Gray's Inn had conveyed to Lord O'Hagan and Lord Fitzgerald an official invitation to join their ranks, is entitled to more than a passing notice, as the compliment conveyed—even to the eminent men concerned—is in its way unique, and, moreover, marks a distinct phase in the legal organisation of the present day. . . . Lord O'Hagan was, as a student, a member of Gray's Inn some forty years ago, and Lord Fitzgerald a year or two his junior; but probably neither of these distinguished Judges again had occasion to think of re-entering the English legal precincts until of late years, when one, as a baron and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and the other as a law lord, found himself called upon to cross the Channel and to hear and decide cases at Westminster. According to English custom, a barrister

or benchers of any Inn, on being appointed a Judge, severs his connection with that body, and used there-upon to migrate to the higher temple of the Serjeants-at-Law. But on the cessation of Serjeant's Inn the Judges, who thus became, as it were, homeless, were re-admitted to the privileges of their former Inns. But no provision was made for the case of Judges from outside. Accordingly, this anomaly existed that legal dignitaries, whatever lustre they may add by their presence to the sittings and decisions of the House of Lords or Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, not only might be, but were absent from and unknown in the gatherings of all four of the great legal corporations. It is to the credit of Gray's Inn that, glancing over the roll of former members, it has been the first to perceive and to redress this oversight. And if, in the future as in the past, the observation holds good that the Inn which can boast at its head for the time being the largest number of distinguished and successful lawyers fascinates the minds and fixes the choice of the rising generation of students, Gray's Inn will probably not regret having added to her roll two benchers possessing so completely the respect of their own branch of the profession, and with such a record of services to show, as Lord O'Hagan and Lord Fitzgerald."

The roll of admissions to the four Inns of Court forms a record of names as distinguished as can be found in any University in Europe. According to a manuscript among the Burghley Papers in the Lansdowne Collection, the number of members in Gray's

Inn, in 1585, far exceeded any of the other Inns of Court, thus:—

Gray's Inn, in Term	356	..	Out of Term	229
Inner Temple, „	200	..	„	80
Middle Temple, „	200	..	„	50
Lincoln's Inn, „	200	..	„	50

The Survey already quoted (p. 100) furnishes the figures from which the following table is compiled, and shows Gray's Inn first in numbers and accommodation a few years before:—

May 1574.	Chambers.	Fellows of all sorts.		Having chambers.	Having no chambers.
Lincoln's Inn ..	92	160	} whereof {	130	30
Gray's Inn	124	220		204	16
Inner Temple..	100	189		163	26
Middle Temple	92	190		130	60

In the records of this Inn are to be found also many names famous in politics, in belles-lettres, and in history; such as Lambert the Parliamentarian General, Thomas May the translator of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, the universally accomplished and universally beloved Sir Philip Sidney the author of *Arcadia*, and Rymer whose *Fœdera* is a work of European reputation.

A copy of Walton's Polyglot Bible, 6 vols., folio, printed in 1675, was presented to the Society with the following lettering on the cover of each volume:—

“ Hospitio Grayensi
Serenissimis Principibus
Olivario et Richardo
Reipublicæ Anglicanæ
D^{nis} Protectoribus
— Johanis —
Dⁿⁱ Claypoole
Equitum Magistri
Donum.”

The Claypoole (or Claypole) family were connected with Gray's Inn for a period extending from 1611 to 1657 at least. Adam Claypoole, Esq., the second son of James (who had a grant of arms in 1588, and acquired property at Norborough in the county of Northampton) and heir to his brother Sir James, was of Gray's Inn, where he sometimes resided after his first marriage, living besides at Norborough or Maxey. His first wife was Dorothy, daughter of Robert Wingfield of Upton in Rutlandshire, esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Cecill and sister to Sir William Cecill, Lord Burleigh. His third son by her—she was buried at Norborough, 7 November 1616—was John Claypoole of Gray's Inn, where he chiefly resided, a fact (says Noble*) “which accounts for the baptisms of his children not appearing in the registers of Norborough or Maxey.” The admission-book for the year 1619 has an entry to the effect that John Claypoole of Norborough, co. Northampton, was admitted in that year. The Protector appointed him Clerk of the Hanaper, created him a knight, and soon afterwards a baronet by patent dated 16 July, 1657. By his marriage with Mary, daughter of William Angell of London, Esq. he left at his death in 1664 (or thereabouts) eight sons and four daughters. John Claypoole, the eldest son and heir, was also bred to the law; and

* Noble (Mark)—*Memoirs of the Protectoral House of Cromwell* (2nd edit.) ii. 371; from which work these particulars are chiefly obtained.

in 1645-6 he married "Betty,"* the second and favourite daughter of Oliver Cromwell, then of Ely, esq., and afterwards Lord Protector. When his father-in-law was invested with this title, he became Master of the Horse, by which style he is identified as the donor of the books above mentioned. He was one of "Oliver's lords," and used the style (privately, at all events) as we see, in the lettering quoted above. The first notice of him, as "the Lord Cleypoole," in the *Domestic State Papers* calendared by Mrs. Everett Green (ed. 1881) is on the 17th of August, 1655. The previous reference to him in the same volume is dated 14 March, 1654[-5] when he is called "John Cleypoole Junior esq^r Master of Our Horse," in certain Instructions by the Protector to Commissioners appointed for ordering and managing the Militia of the counties of Northampton and Rutland. "From torpedo rubbish-records"—to borrow an expression from Carlyle (*Letters, etc.* (Libr. edit.) i. 35)—"we learn also, without great difficulty" the styles of both father and son this very year by an Indenture, bearing date 16 Feb. 1654[-5] and made between "John

* Elizabeth, baptized 2 July, 1629; died at Hampton-court, 6 Aug. 1658. "A graceful, brave and amiable woman" (*Carlyle*.) In a letter from Oliver to his wife, Edinburgh, 12 April, 1651, he says:—"Mind poor Betty of the Lord's great mercy," *etc.* "I earnestly and frequently pray for her and for him. Truly they are dear to me, very dear," *etc.* "Betty" and "he" (says Carlyle) are Elizabeth Claypole and her husband.—*Cromwell's Letters and Speeches* (Libr. edit.) iii. 142-3.


Cleypoole of Norborough in the County of Northampton Esq^r on thone parte, and the Hono^{ble} John Cleypoole M^r of the Horse to his Highnes Oliver Lord Protector," *etc.*, and two others of the other part (*Close Roll*, 1655, *part* 48, n^o 33.) He (the son) led the Horse of State at the inauguration, going bare-headed on one side of the Protector's coach, and acted in the same capacity of Master of the Horse at the second or more magnificent investment, when he stood immediately behind the Protector. During the short rule of his brother-in-law, Richard Cromwell, he retained all his places at Court, and carried the Sword of State when the younger Protector opened his Parliament. At the Restoration, having done nothing to offend an individual, "he found not an enemy, but in every one a friend." It was, doubtless, by reason of this long and intimate connection of the Claypoole family with Gray's Inn, that one of the Protector's sons became a member, an event which is recorded in this form:—

22 February, 1653-4.—"The Lord Henrie Cromwell, second sonne to his Highness Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, is admitted into this Societie."

More than a century before, in 1524, Thomas Cromwell had entered Gray's Inn, becoming an Ancient in 1534, and rising rapidly to be the king's secretary, Master of the Rolls, Lord Privy Seal, and ultimately Earl of Essex.

CHAPTER X.

Masques and Rebels.

ARTLY by way of relaxation from study, and partly to give proof of their splendour and hospitality, the heads of the Inns of Court were accustomed to give licence for the students to indulge in these "disguisings," which might almost be called Saturnalia, sometimes lasting from Christmas to Shrovetide.

It is certain that Bacon, who had always a great fondness for splendour and pageantry, not only took great interest in superintending the festivities in his own Inn, but also assisted in the composition of some of the "Triumphs." In Essay XXXVII. (*Of Masques and Triumphs*) he speaks of them:—"These things are but toys, to come amongst such serious observations. But yet, since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegance than daubed with cost."

In Gray's Inn Hall many of these masques and revels were celebrated with much magnificence, the students attaining marked success in representing these fantastic pageants. The first entertainment of this kind of which

there is any record took place at Gray's Inn in the year 1525. Hall, in his *Chronicle* (ed. 1809, p. 719) thus speaks of it :—

“This Christmas was a goodly disguising played at Gray's Inn, which was compiled by John Roo, Serjeant at the Law, twenty year past . . . This play was so set forth with rich and costly apparel, and with strange devices of masks and morrishes, that it was highly praised of all men, saving of the Cardinal, which imagined that the play had been devised of him. In a great fury he sent for the said Master Roo, and took from him his Coif and sent him to the Fleet, and after he sent for the young gentlemen that played in the play, and them highly rebuked and threatened, and sent one of them, called Thomas Moyle, of Kent, to the Fleet, but, by the means of friends, Master Roo and he were delivered at last. This play sore displeased the Cardinal, and yet it was never meant to him as you have heard, wherefore many wise men grudged to see him take it so ‘hartely,’ and ever the Cardinal said that the King was highly displeased with it, and spake nothing of himself.”

Foxe in his *Acts and Monuments* (ed. 1632, ii. 278-9) writing of Simon Fish, of Gray's Inn, the supposed author of *A Supplicacyon for the Beggars* (written about the year 1529)* thus alludes to the event :—“It happened the first year that this gentleman came to London to

* This book was republished in 1871 by the Early English Text Society with an Introduction by Mr. F. J. Furnivall.

dwel, which was about the year of our Lord 1525, that there was a certain play or interlude made by one M. Roo, of the same Inn, gentleman, in which play partly was matter against the Cardinal Wolsey, and when none durst take upon them to play that part which touched the said Cardinal, this aforesaid M. Fish took upon him to do it. Whereupon great displeasure ensued against him on the Cardinal's part, insomuch as he, being pursued by the said Cardinal, the same night that this tragedy was played, was compelled of force to avoid his own house, and so fled over the sea unto Tindal."

It would be a curious fact if the Mr. Roo here alluded to was the William Roy who printed abroad about 1527 the famous satire against Wolsey, entitled *Rede me and be nott Wrothe*.

Dugdale (*Orig. Jurid.* 285) states that at a Pension held in Michaelmas Term, 21 Henry VIII., an order was made, "That all the Fellows of this House, who should be present upon any Saturday at Supper, betwixt the Feasts of All Saints and the Purification of our Lady; or upon any other day at dinner, or supper, when there are Revels, should not depart out of the Hall, until the said Revels were ended, upon the penalty of 12d." In 4 Edward VI. it was ordered, "That thenceforth there should be no Comedies, called Interludes, in this House, out of Term times, but when the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord is solemnly observed. And that when there shall be any such

Comedies, then all the Society at that time in Commons to bear the charge of the Apparell."

The *Jocasta* of Euripides was translated into blank verse by George Gascoigne and Francis Kinwelmersh, both students of Gray's Inn, and acted in the refectory of that Society in 1566. In the same year was acted in the same place *The Supposes*, a prose comedy translated by Gascoigne from the Italian of Ariosto. At the representation of a "Commedy" at Gray's Inn, on 16th January, 1587-8, the great dignitaries of the Court were present, including Lord Burghley, the Lord Treasurer, who was ever foremost in aught that concerned the welfare of his chosen Inn, whence, as he says himself, "he came forth unto service." The names of some of the noblemen present are given in the following extract from Lansdowne MS., No. 55, 4 :

xvj Janr. 1587
 The Names of y^e Jētillmē
 of Grays In y^t playd ther
 a Cōmedy
 befor. y^e L. burghly L. Tr^r
 Er. of lec[ester]. L. stuard.
 Er. of warw[ick]
 Erl. of ormond
 L. Grey of wilton
 &c.

The actors on this occasion were Ellis, Campion, Anderton, Farnley, Ashley, Topham, Sir Peter Shakerley and others.

D.

Q

The Inns of Court which seem to have become most renowned for these "Revels" were the Inner Temple and Gray's Inn, between which Houses there appears anciently to have existed a kindly union, which is shown by the fact that on the great gate of the gardens of the Inner Temple may be seen to this day the "griffin" of Gray's Inn, whilst over the great gateway in Gray's Inn Square is carved in bold relief the "winged horse" of the Inner Temple. This union is celebrated in the *Gesta Grayorum*, 1594, and in Fletcher's masque, 1613, to be mentioned further on.

A full proof of the perfect accord existing between the two Societies is afforded by an Order dated January 27, 1701, as follows:—

"Ordered—that Whereas the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple in Hilary Term last did invite and splendidly entertain the Bench of this Society for the continuation of an antient Amity and Union of the said Society's and according to an antient Custome heretofore used; Ordered, that Mr. Treasurer do send an invitation by a Barrister of this House to the Treasurer and Bench of the Inner Temple, to supp here on Friday next, being the fourth day of July, and that the Treasurer make such provision and entertainment as shall be fitt for them to receive and for the Society to give."

On the 28th of February, 1587-8, eight persons, members of the Society of Gray's Inn, were engaged in the production of "The Misfortunes of Arthur," for

the entertainment of Queen Elizabeth at Greenwich. Thomas Hughes was the author of the Tragedy, and Nicholas Trotte wrote the Introduction. William Fulbecke and Francis Flower assisted, and the dumb shows were partly devised by Christopher Yelverton, Francis Bacon and John Lancaster. Yelverton was the writer of the epilogue to Gascoigne's *Jocasta*, performed more than twenty years before.

About this time Bacon, who was Reader of Gray's Inn, wrote to Lord Burghley as follows :—

“It may please your good Lordship, I am sorry the joint Masque from the four Inns of Court faileth; wherein I conceive there is no other grounds of that event but impossibility. Nevertheless because it falleth out that at this time Gray's Inn is well furnished of gallant young gentlemen, your Lordship may be pleased to know, that rather than this occasion shall pass without some demonstration of affection from the Inns of Court, there are a dozen gentlemen of Gray's Inn, that out of the honour which they bear to your Lordship and my Lord Chamberlain, to whom at their last masque they were so much bounden, will be ready to furnish a masque; wishing it were in their power to perform it according to their minds.” (Spedding's *Letters and Life of Francis Bacon*, ii. 370.)

In 1594 there were grand doings at Gray's Inn, and these revels are described in a curious volume, entitled *Gesta Grayorum*; “or the History of the High and mighty Prince *Henry*, Prince of *Purpoole*, Arch-duke of

Stapulia and *Bernarda*, Duke of *High* and *Nether Holborn*, Marquis of *St. Giles* and *Tottenham*, Count Palatine of *Bloomsbury* and *Clerkenwell*, Great Lord of the Cantons of *Islington*, *Kentish Town*, *Paddington*, and *Knightsbridge*, Knight of the most Heroical Order of the *Helmet*, and Sovereign of the *Same*; who Reigned and Died, A.D. 1594." * Mr. Spedding believed ("Letters, &c.," i. 342) that the speeches of the six councillors at the mimic Court of the Prince of Purpoole, were written by Lord Bacon himself. Mr. Spedding's own words are: "That the speeches of the six councillors were written by him, and by him alone, no one who is at all familiar with his style either of thought or expression, will for a moment doubt: they carry his signature in every sentence."

The Prince of Purpoole was Henry Helmes, a Norfolk gentleman, "who was thought to be accomplished with all good parts, fit for so great a dignity, and was also a very proper man of personage, and very active in dancing and revelling."

The pamphlet sets forth that on December 20, being St. Thomas's Eve, the Prince, with all his train in order, marched from his lodging to the great Hall, and there took his place on his throne, under a rich cloth of state, with his councillors and great lords about him; below the "half-pace," at a table, sate his learned

* The first part was published in 1688, and the second part was first printed in Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth* (iii. 320) from a MS. in the Harleian Collection.

council and lawyers, the rest of the officers and attendants taking their proper places as became their condition.

The performance on this occasion is said so to have increased "the Expectation of those things that were to ensue ; insomuch that the common Report amongst all strangers was so great, and the Expectation of our Proceedings so extraordinary," that "besides the daily Revels and such like Sports, which were usual, there was intended divers Grand nights for the Entertainment of Strangers."

On the first of these Grand Nights, when the Sports were especially intended for the *Templarians*, the beholders were so numerous that there was no convenient room for the actors. The *Templarians* seem to have left the Hall "discontented and displeased. After their departure the throngs and tumults did somewhat cease, although so much of them continued, as was able to disorder and confound any good Inventions whatsoever. In regard whereof it was thought good not to offer anything of Account, saving Dancing and Revelling with Gentlewomen ; and after such Sports, a *Comedy of Errors* (like to *Plautus his Menechmus*) was played by the Players, so that night was begun and continued to the end, in nothing but Confusion and Errors ; whereupon it was ever afterwards called *The Night of Errors*."

There seems good reason to believe that this is the earliest notice of the performance of Shakespeare's

Comedy of Errors, and that being so, Gray's Inn can compete with the Middle Temple in being one of the places in which the plays of Shakespeare were first performed and in his own time. Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps in his *Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare*, 104, says Gray's Inn Hall "is one of the only two buildings now remaining in London, in which, so far as we know, any of the plays of Shakespeare were performed in his own time."

A few days afterwards, viz., "on the 3rd of January, at Night there was a most honourable Presence of Great and Noble Personages, that came as invited to our Prince; as namely, the Right Honourable the Lord Keeper, the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, *Cumberland*, *Northumberland*, *Southampton*, and *Essex*, the Lords *Buckhurst*, *Windsor*, *Mounjoy*, *Sheffield*, *Compton*, *Rich*, *Burleygh*, *Mounteagle*, and the Lord *Thomas Howard*, Sir *Thomas Henneage*, Sir *Robert Cecill*; with a great number of Knights, Ladies, and very worshipful Personages: all which had convenient places, and very good entertainment to their good liking and contentment."

The next day the Prince of Purpoole accompanied by the *Ambassador of Templaria*, and attended by eighty gentlemen of Gray's Inn and the Temple (each of them wearing a plume on his head), dined in state with the Lord Mayor at Crosby Place. The next Grand Night was upon Twelfth Night, on which occasion there was a great company of lords, ladies, and knights; and at Shrovetide, the Prince and his company entertained

Queen Elizabeth at Greenwich. After the performance Her Majesty "willed the Lord Chamberlain that the gentlemen should be invited on the next day, and that he should present them unto her, which was done, and Her Majesty gave them her hand to kiss, with most gracious words of commendation to them; particularly and in general of Gray's Inn, as an house that she was much beholden unto, for that it did always study for some Sports to present unto her. The same night there was fighting at Barriers," at which the Prince behaved so valiantly and skilfully that the prize, a jewel set with seventeen diamonds and four rubies, was presented to him by the Queen.

The following Order relative to the above entertainment was made on February 9, 37 Elizabeth, 1594-5:—

"Ordered that every Reader of this House, toward the charges of the Shews and Sports before her Majesty at Shrovetide last past, shall pay ten shillings, and every Ancient six shillings and eight pence, and every Utter Barrister five shillings, and every other gentleman of this Society three shillings and six pence before the end of this term."

On the occasion of the marriage of the Count Palatine with the Princess Elizabeth, Francis Beaumont prepared a masque, which was performed before the King and the royal family in the Banqueting House, Whitehall, on the 20th February 1612-13. The cost was considerable, and to meet this charge the Readers of Gray's Inn were assessed each man at £4, the

Ancients and such as at that time were to be called Ancients at £2 10s. a piece, the Barristers at £2 a man, and the Students at 20s. (*Orig. Jurid.* 286). The Solicitor General (Sir Francis Bacon) is said to have "spared no time in the setting forth, ordering and furnishing" of it.

On the day after the performance of the masque, the King invited the gentlemen masquers and their assistants to a great supper in a room "over the North Terras next the first Court of Whitehall."

In 1613-14 *The Maske of Flowers* was presented by the gentlemen of Graies Inn, at the Court of Whitehall, in the Banquetting House, upon Twelfe Night, Being the last of the Solemnities and Magnificences which were performed at the Marriage of the right honourable the Earle of Somerset, and the Lady Francis, daughter of the Earle of Suffolke, Lord Chamberlaine. London. Printed by N[icholas] O[kes] for Robert Wilson, and are to be sold at his shop at Graies-Inne new Gate. 1614. It is a small quarto of 17 leaves, signatures D and E consisting of music. It is dedicated by three persons, who append their initials only, I. G., W. D., T. B., either of whom may have been the author of the composition, or all of them managers of the Masque. The dedication is addressed, "To the Verie Honorable Knight Sir Francis Bacon, his Majesties Attorney Generall" in these terms: "That you have graced in general all the Societies of the Innes of Court, in continuing them still as third persons with the Nobilite and Court, in doing

the King honor; and particularly Graies Inne, which as you have formerly brought to flourish both in the auncienter and younger sort, by countenancing vertue in every quality, so now you have made a notable demonstration thereof in the lighter and lesse serious kind."

Nichols, in his *Progresses of James I.* (ii. 735), notes three copies of this *Maske of Flowers*—one in the Garrick Collection, preserved in the British Museum; another in the Gough Collection, Bodleian Library, at Oxford; and a third, formerly belonging to the Roxburghe Collection, was purchased at the sale of Mr. Rhode's Dramatic Library for £2. 6s. by Mr. Thorpe, the bookseller. There is also a copy in the King's Library, British Museum, and a copy of the Masque, purchased at the sale of the late Thomas Hailes Lacy, was presented to the Society in 1874, by Samuel Kydd, Esq., a Barrister of the Inn.

The music alluded to in the description of the pamphlet is a part song undertaken by two sides, that of Silenus and that of Kawasha. We are told, "It pleased his Majestie [James I.] to call for the *Anticke-Maske of Song* and *Daunce*, which was againe presented."

Silenus' side sing:

" Hey, ahey, for and ahoe
Weel make this great potan
Drinke of Silenus' Can
And when that he well drunk is,
Weel turn him to his Munkies
From whence he came."

Kawasha's side sing :

“ Hey, ahey, for and ahoe,
Weel make Silen fall downe,
And cast him in a sowne,
To see his men of Iere,
All snuffing, puffing smoake and fier,
Like fell Dragoune.”

All together :

“ Hey, ahey, for and ahoe
The asse lookes yet a-sconce-a,
But strife in song, will be too long,
Let's end it in a dance-a.”

In the *Court and Times of James I.* (i. 282), there is a letter from Chamberlain, dated December 23rd, 1613, in which he says, “Sir Francis Bacon prepares a masque to honour this marriage, which will stand him in above £2,000, and although he have been offered some help by the House, and specially by Mr. Solicitor, Sir Henry Yelverton, who would have sent him £500, yet he would not accept it, but offers them the whole charge with the honour.”

Again, in 1617-18, we find Bacon, who had then become Lord Chancellor, showing his interest in the revels of his Inn. The Prince of Purpoole was, as in 1594, and probably in many other years, the leader of the entertainments. The following letters of the time from the State Papers show the interest taken in these revels :—

[State Papers (Domestic) James I. xcvi. 8.]

John Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton, knt.

Ambassador at the Hague.

My very goode Lord : Since I wrote this day sevenight I have receved yo^{rs} of the 20th of the last moneth and

am sory to heare that yo^r indisposition shold increase upon you, *etc.* The L[ord] Chauncellor hath ben absent from Westminster hall three dayes this weeke, not that he complains of any want of health, but that he doubts this cold weather shold pinch him : and yet on Monday (beeing Candlemas day) he dined at Grayes ynne to geve countenance to theyre Lord or Prince of Purpoole, and see theyre revells. Here is one captain Alley come from S^r Walter Raleigh whom he left in November neere the place he went for in Guiana. He hath brought divers letters, *etc.* So I commend you and my goode Lady to the protection of the Almighty. From London this 7th of February 1617.

yo^r Lo^{ps} to command

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

[*Addressed*] To the right honorable
S^r Dudley Carleton
k^t. Lord Ambassador
for his ma^{tie} wth the
States of the United
Provinces at the
Hagh.

[From the same volume, Art. 24.]

Nathanael Brent to Sir Dudley Carleton.

[*Extract.*] The princes maske was shewed againe at Court on Tuesday night with som few additions of Goats and Welshe speeches, sufficient to make an

English man laugh and a Welsh-man cholerique, without deserving so great honour as to be sent to your Lordship. On Thursday night the maske of Grayes Inne pleased tolerably wel, for divers of the 18 maskers danced gracefully enough, and there was in it som wittie ribalderie that made the companie merrie.

My Lord of Lenox, *etc.*

[*Signed*] NATHANAEL BRENT.

London Feb. 21, 1617.

stilo vet.

[From the same volume, Art. 27.]

Sir Gerrard Herbert to Sir Dudley Carleton.

[*Extract.*] “The kinge returned Shrossunday eeven, the sunday night, and munday playes weare at Courte the tuesday night the Prince his maske was very excellent well performed of the prince, and dansinge his dances with much applaud and comendations: and the rest of his maske also doynge there partes very well. It was much better liked then twelveth night; by reason of the newe Conceites and antemaskes and pleasant merry speeches made to the kinge, by suche as counterfeyted wels men, and wisht the kinges comynge into Wales. Those of the prince his maske weare. Both the Marquises: my lord Mongo: S^r Tho: Howard, S^r Charles Howarde, and another yonger brother, S^r Gilbert Hawton, one Carr, Hodge Palmer, Mooty, Abercroomy. Grayes Inn maske was the thursday night after, which was well liked, and the

dances well performed of the gentlemen: the ayres and dances well devised. Some of the dances danct by the voices of boyes (instead of musick) which songe excellent well, and which gave more content then musickes. The speeches weare acted by some of there owne gentlemen: one, called Paradox, who spake most, and pleasinge in many thinges, was much comended for well discharginge his place, and good utterance in speech. There chiefe songes weare also songe by gentlemen of that house. The maske ended, the prince of Perpoole, and all the others of the maske, weare brought by my Lord Chamberlayne to kisse the kinges hande, his Majestie gracinge them, and thanckinge them for there paynes. Afterwardes the kinge lead them to the presence where a greate banquet was provided for the gentlemen, where after the kinge wiled them to fall to it he departed. The Queene not beyng well saw none of the maskes nor removed not from Denmarcke house," *etc.*

London 22 of [*Signed*] GERRARD HERBERT.
Febr: 1618 veteri.

[*Addressed*] To the right Honorable
my honorable Lorde
Sir Dudley Carlton,
knight, Lord Imba-
ssador for his ma^{tie}
at the Hage.

In a letter dated January 25, 1622-3, *Court and Times of James I.*, ii. 360, it is stated as follows:—

“The gentlemen of Gray’s Inn, to make an end to Christmas on Twelfth Night, in the dead time of the night, shot off all the chambers [small cannon] which they had borrowed from the Tower, being as many as filled four carts. The king awakened with this noise, started out of his bed, and cried ‘Treason, Treason,’ and that the city was in an uproar; in such sort as it is said, that the whole court was raised, and almost in arms; the Earl of Arundell running to the bedchamber, with his sword drawn, as to rescue the king’s person.”

One of the most splendid masques ever performed was that presented by gentlemen of the four Inns of Court on Candlemas Day, 1633-4, before King Charles I., at Whitehall, entitled *The Triumph of Peace*. The author of the composition was James Shirley, the famous English dramatist, poet, and grammarian.* It has been said that Shirley was a member of Gray’s Inn, but this is not the fact, although he had chambers in the Inn. The masque was presented in so sumptuous a manner that to produce it over twenty thousand pounds are said to have been expended. The cost of the dresses of the horsemen alone was £10,000.

This masque is of special interest to us because its performance was intended as a protest against the sentiment expressed in Prynne’s *Histrio-mastix*. When the

* It was printed the same year. Two copies are in the British Museum.

news was heard at court that the Inns of Court designed a masque "as an expression of their love and duty to their majesties," it was whispered that the action was most seasonable. The benchers "agreed to have this solemnity performed in the noblest and most stately manner that could be invented." Two members from each house were accordingly chosen to form together a Committee, and among these were such distinguished men as Hyde (afterwards Lord Chancellor Clarendon), Selden, Sir John Finch and Whitelock. The latter undertook the management of the musical portion of the entertainment. The composers employed were Simon Ives and W. Laws. In the Library of the Music School at Oxford, are two large volumes in the handwriting of Laws, one of which contains some fragments of the music which he wrote for this masque. The machinery and decorations were under the superintendence of Inigo Jones. The actors met at Ely House and marched down Chancery Lane to Whitehall; and of the procession Whitelock has left a long and vivid description:—"The first that marched were twenty footmen in scarlet liveries, with silver lace; each one having his sword by his side, a baton in one hand, and a lighted torch in the other; these were the marshal's men, who cleared the streets, made way, and were all about the marshal, waiting his commands. After them, and sometimes in the midst of them came the marshal, then Mr. Darrel, afterwards knighted by the king: he was of Lincoln's Inn, an extraordinary handsome proper gentleman. He

was mounted upon one of the king's best horses, and richest saddles, and his own habit was exceeding rich and glorious; his horsemanship very gallant; and besides his marshal's men, he had two lacquies, who carried torches by him, and a page in livery that went by him, carrying his cloak. After him followed one hundred gentlemen of the Inns of Court, five-and-twenty chosen out of each house; of the most proper and handsome young gentlemen of the societies, every one of them was gallantly mounted on the best horses and with the best furniture that the king's stable, and the stables of all the noblemen in town would afford, and they were forward on this occasion to lend them to the Inns of Court." After all these richly appparelled gentlemen came cripples and beggars on poor and lean jades, and various musicians on horseback, then the four magnificent chariots of the masquers. In the first chariot "sat the four grand masquers of Gray's Inn, their habits, doublets, trunk-hose and caps of most rich cloth of tissue, and wrought as thick with silver spangles as they could be placed, large white silk stockings up to their trunk-hose and rich sprigs in their caps, themselves proper and beautiful young gentlemen. On each side of the chariot were four footmen in liveries of the colour of the chariot, carrying huge flamboys in their hands, which, with the torches, gave such a lustre to the painting, spangles, and habits, that hardly anything could be invented to appear more glorious." *

* Whitelock's Memorials, pp. 19-20.

coaches followed from each of the other Inns of Court, the only difference being in the colours.

The names of the four masquers from Gray's Inn were John Reade, James Ayscough, Edward Page, and James Crawley. Francis Lenton commemorated the occasion by publishing a small volume of twenty-three pages entitled *The Innes of Court Anagrammatist: or the Masquers Masqued in Anagrammes. Expressed in Epigramique lines upon their severall names set downe in the next page.* London 1634. Queen Henrietta Maria was so pleased with the entertainment of the lawyers that she declared "she never saw any masque more noble nor better performed than this was, which she took as a particular respect to herself, as well as to the king her husband."

Evelyn refers in his *Diary* on several occasions to the revels of the Inns of Court; and although these notes do not refer to Gray's Inn, they illustrate the subject, and are placed here in their chronological sequence.

1st January, 1661-2, "I went to London, invited to the solemn foolerie of the Prince de la Grange at Lincoln's Inn, where came the King, Duke, &c. It began with a grand masque, and a formal pleading before the mock princes, grandees, nobles, and knights of the Sunn."

6th January, 1661-2, "This evening, according to costome, his Majesty opened the revells of that night, by throwing the dice himselfe in the privy chamber,

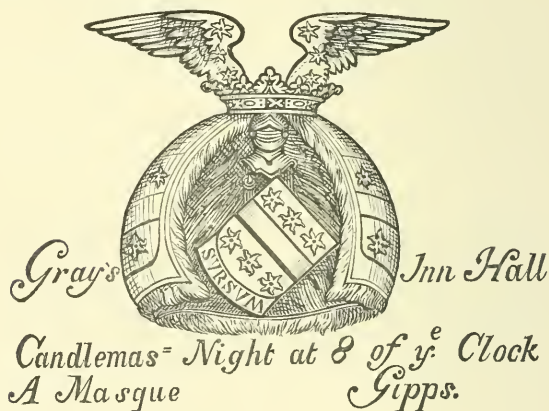
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where was a table set on purpose, and lost his £100 (the year before he won £1,500. The ladies also plaid very deepe. . . . Sorry I am that such a wretched costome as play to that excess should be countenanced in a Court which ought to be an example of virtue to the rest of the kingdom."

9th January, 1668, "Went to see the revells at the Middle Temple, which is also an old riotous costome, and has relation neither to virtue nor policy."

The following sketch of a ticket of admission to the Masque at Gray's Inn, on February 2, 1682-3, is taken from the preface to Nichols' *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, i. xxi. (n.).



Nichols states that the original plate of the above ticket had been lent to him by Sir Thomas Gery

Cullam, Baronet, who had purchased it from the pack of an itinerant pedlar, in which he had discovered it among a parcel of old coins.

Mr. Richard Gipps (afterwards knighted*), whose name is attached to the ticket of admission, was admitted a member of the Society on February 5, 1675. His name occasionally occurs in the records in a somewhat unfavourable connexion, so far as his reputation as a lover of order was concerned, but he was apparently in his element as Master of the Revels in November, 1682, and also on Candlemas Day, 1682-3. These entertainments are thus alluded to by Narcissus Luttrell in his *Diary* :—

November, 1682—"On Saturday, the 4th instant, the revells began at Graies Inn, which is to continue every Saturday during this term and the next."

February, 1682-3.—"Sir Richard Gipps, master of the revells at Graies Inn, attended with his revellers and comptrollers, went to Whitehall the 23rd of the last month in one of his Majesties coaches, with several noblemens coaches and 6 horses, to invite the king and queen, the duke and dutchesse, and the rest of the Court, to a mask at Graies Inn, the 2nd instant, being Candlemas Day; and accordingly there was great preparation that day, diverse of the

* His Majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. Richard Gibbs, Master of the revells at Graies Inn.—Luttrell's *Diary*, 28 Nov. 1682.

nobility and gentry in masks, who danced in the Hall, and afterwards were entertained with a splendid banquet."

Sir Richard Gipps and the Revels are also noticed in *The Loyal Protestant* of November 14, 1682, in the following terms: "On Saturday last, at the Revels in Grays Inn were several noble personages, as The Prince of Burgundy, an Italian Marquis, &c. ; where they were entertained with variety of dances ; which being ended, there was a rich banquet prepared for them by Sir Richard Gipps, a very worthy and ingenious gentleman, who is Master of the Revels, and has constituted a master of the ceremonies, eight revellers, and twelve comptrollers."

On January 22, 1687, a most lamentable fire took place, which led to the destruction of some of the most cherished records of the Society. "On Thursday night, as they were in the midst of their revels and masquerades at Gray's Inn, a violent fire broke out, which destroyed most of the paper buildings that remained ; several records are also lost or burnt, or blown up, particularly those of the Fyne Office, or a great part of them." (*Ellis Correspondence*, ii. 231.) This disaster, however, scarcely interrupted the masques, which continued to be held until about the middle of the eighteenth century, after which the festivities, which had been declining for some time, ceased.

The occasion of the last of these gay scenes was the elevation of Mr. Talbot to the woolsack, which took

place in the hall of the Inner Temple, on the 2nd of February, 1733-4. After an elegant dinner, every member of each mess was supplied with a flask of claret, besides the usual allowance of port and sack. The Benchers then all assembled in the great Hall, and, a large ring having been formed round the fire-place, the master of the revels took the Lord Chancellor by the right hand, who with his left took Mr. Justice Page, and, the other serjeants and benchers being joined together, all danced about the coal fire three times, according to the old ceremony (or rather round the fire-place, for no fire nor embers were in it), while the ancient song, accompanied with music, was sung by one Tony Aston, dressed as a barrister.

This ancient song cannot now be found, although many searches have been made for it. The extremely scarce little tract, entitled *Round about our Coal Fire*, does not contain the song, although it is mentioned there (p. 6):*—

“The Dancing and Singing of the Benchers in the great Inns of Court in Christmas, is in some sort founded upon Interest; for they hold, as I am informed, some Privilege by Dancing about the Fire in the middle of their Hall, and singing the song of *Round about our Coal Fire*, &c.”

Tony Aston was a celebrated comedian and “droll” in the last century. Tony came of a good stock, but was

* Re-printed by Field and Tuer, 1885.

a ne'er-do-weel. He was the son of Richard Aston, of Tamworth, Staffordshire, Principal of Furnival's Inn, and, as his dutiful son observes in a short biography prefixed to a little musical interlude he had composed, entitled *The Fool's Opera*, "though a lawyer, lived and died an honest man." "My mother," says Tony, "was daughter of Colonel Cope, of Drumully Castle, county Armagh," and he drolly adds, "As for my relations everywhere, I don't care a groat for 'em, which is just the value they set upon me."

So closes a very curious chapter in the history of the Inns of Court, and we may appropriately close our record of those festivities in the beautiful words of Prospero—

"Our revels now are ended. These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air."

Tempest, Act iv., sc. 1.

CHAPTER XI.

Armorial Bearings.



THE Harleian Manuscript (1912) gives the following description of the armorial bearings of Gray's Inn.

“Touching y^e Auncient Armoriall, not only by tradition received, but also in Mr. Stowe's Appendix blazoned and authentically descried deducted from those of y^e Lord Gray of Wilton I have here (not discenting from y^t writers oppinion) set forth y^e same That is to say—*Barry of six argent and azure a Bordure quarterly or & of the second.*”

“Of moderne daies This honorable Society neglecting y^e one have selected y^e other wth due approbaçon and no lesse approbaçon to themselves, w^{ch} they entertaine for their proper HEROIKE & COLLEGIAT ARMORIALLS before any other blazoned as in y^e margent depicted. The hono^{ble} Colledge of Grayes-Inne doth beare for their Coat *Azure an Indian Griffon*

proper Sergreant wth y^e laudable inscription invironing the same":—

INTEGRA LEX ÆQVI CVSTOS RECTIQVE MAGISTRA
NON HABET AFFECTVS SED CAVSAS IVRE GVBERNAT

"The Griffon is in fashion twofold or byformed or (as it may bee said) double natured. In y^e fore partes participatinge wth y^t of y^e Eagle, & in y^e hinder partes wth those of y^e Lion."

"This Ayrie fowl, or earthly beast as here it appeareth is termed Sergreant not volant or rampant as some hold, for y^t hee seemeth wth his Lionnish loynes to touch y^e earth and wth his Eaglish partes advanceth himselfe, as if his flight were towards y^e heavens. The Griffon this erected signifieth his prepared purpose to some action of might and force adding thereunto by y^e Wings and Talents not only fine force, but Industry also. This beaste, havinge attayned unto his full strength & growth so much disdaineth vassalrey and subjection, That hee will never be surprised alive Thereby lively sheweinge forth his magnanimous twofold Kingly spirit as well of y^e Lion as of y^e Eagle."

"This signall of hono^r discovereth secretly y^e proparty of a generous mind & is very significantly assumed to this hono^{ble} colledge whose members there (if thereto assigned by y^e Sovereigne) will valorlsy both for Prince,

Peeres, & People attempt y^e performance of noble actions both ingenious, valorous & industrious, ffor such generous persons in y^e dayes of peace put in practise every commendable action, y^t may further y^e maintenance & continuance thereof, that is y^e indifferent distribucon of y^e Lawes to all. And if contrary should be offered, there is noe doubt, but there hono^{ble} inclinacion to peace & religion would incite them valorously to repress the contempⁿ thereof by m^{ch} endevors nothing cann bee better pleasing to a Prince & State or bee accounted more hono^{ble} & commendable."

In a manuscript in the Heralds' College (*Vincent*, 190) it is stated—"ffor Armes this House or Colledge maye by auncyent Costome of honorable favor Usually Indulged in theis behalfe beare the Armes of the Lord Graye y^e Auncyent possessor, or Inhabitant of this House, but differenced wth a *border Argent and Azure counter-changed*, or such lyke convenient difERENCE. But the gentilmen of Grayes Inne have not longe since chosen for device, or ensigne of their House, before thus blazoned *Sables, a Griffyn Rampant Gould.*"

While these sheets are passing through the press, an interesting discovery has been made.* The arms of Gray's Inn—or a device identical with them, save a difference in the attitude of the griffin—are found to

* I have to thank Mr. Edward M. Borrajo for giving me this information.

have been engraved in a work by Edmund Bunny, B.D., entitled, *The Sceptre of Judah*, and printed at London in 1584. On the back of the title-page is a griffin, his right forefoot raised (*sejant*) on ground tufted with grass. This device, set within a border circular in form, is further contained within an enclosing octagon. Over it are the words in italics, *Gryphus Graiensis*, and beneath are these Latin lines, likewise in italics:—

*Quo truci es vultu, Gryphe, parce rectis :
In malos totus rapiare saevus :
Sic tuis semper genuina fies Iuris imago.*

Within the border or verge of the circle that surrounds the figure are the two hexameters given by Segar.

The author dates his "Epistle Dedicatorie" from "Bolton-Percie in the anciente of York the fift of September, 1584," and inscribes it—"Unto the Right Honorable and Worshipful, and dearly beloved in the Lord, the *Gentlemen and Students of Graies In*, Edm. Bunny wisheth grace, mercie and peace from God the Father, through Iesus Christ his Son our Lord."

After speaking of this Treatise as having been collected more than six years since as part of a greater work, long in hand and not yet finished, he goes on:—


"Which that now I present unto you, the only reason is not, for that sometime I have been of your companie (which notwithstanding I so esteem of, as that I acknowledge it my bounden dutie, ever with reference to be thankful for it) but much rather because it doth very wel accord, that such as are occupied in the lawes of the

Reaġm, and now in the way to be in place of government hereafter, have now recourse withal unto the righteous lawes of God and to the government that he of old to his people ordained," *etc.*

His father, Richard Bunny, formerly of Newton otherwise Bunny hall in the parish of Wakefield and county of York, and afterwards of Newland in the parish of Normanton in the same county, died 30 April 1584, leaving by Bridget his wife (who survived him) three sons; Edmund, Richard, and Francis. The eldest was the author of the work before us, who succeeded his father in estate, and signed the Visitation of Yorkshire in 1584 as "Edm. Bunny" (*Add. MS.* 18,011.) A Bachelor of Divinity and fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, he put forth an earlier work (in 1576) *The whole Summe of Christian Religion*, dedicated to Edmund archbishop of Canterbury. He was a member of Gray's Inn (as we have read under his own hand), having been admitted in 1561.

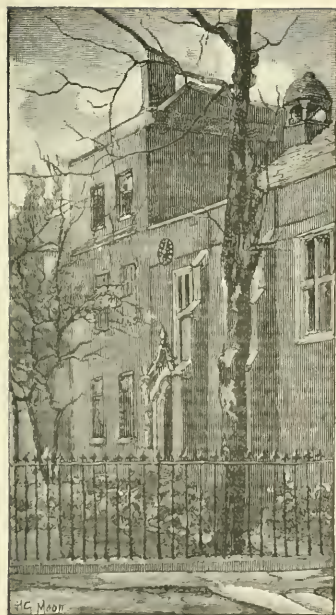
CHAPTER XII.

Allied Inns of Chancery—Staple Inn—Barnard's Inn.

N the days when the houses of the lawyers formed parts of a true legal University for London the Inns of Chancery occupied the position of feeding places for the Inns of Court, but in course of time the solicitors turned out the barristers from these Inns, and in the end all official connection between the Inns of Chancery and the Inns of Court has entirely ceased.

Attached to Gray's Inn were the two Inns of Chancery—Staple Inn and Barnard's Inn—both on the southern side of Holborn; the former has been sold by the members, and the site will probably soon be cleared away for the erection of new buildings. When this clearance is made, London will lose one of its most picturesque “bits” of buildings which connect the present with the far away past. The position of the Inns of Chancery is very clearly explained in an article in the *Edinburgh Review*, cxxxiv. 488, from which the following are extracts.

“Whatever might be their rank or derivation, all who looked to the higher department of the profession, all indeed who intended to work as advocates in Court, must have begun their legal studies in an Inn of Chancery. After going through this indispensable juvenile novitiate, they moved up to, and were entered of, an Inn of Court. They still retained the ancient title of



Staple Inn



apprenticii, of whom there were three classes—1. The junior *apprenticii*, all of the Inns of Chancery; 2. The senior *apprenticii*, who instructed the juniors; and 3. The *apprenticii ad legem*, who after a curriculum of eight years, and after strict and repeated examinations, were allowed to practise as advocates in the Courts. Men of mark and distinction were appointed *Readers*, who lectured and conducted *mootings* both in the Inns of Court and in the Inns of Chancery.”

The writer further states—

“In Coke’s time there were 747 students in the Inns of Chancery. But in course of the succeeding half-century, the attorneys, having acquired a mastery over the Inns of Chancery—the seminary of legal education—though they did not, as we have before observed, actually exclude students for the Bar, yet received them ungraciously (disregarding the benchers’ remonstrances), so that on the 8th of November, 1629, Sir Matthew Hale having quitted Magdalen College, Oxford, instead of resorting to an Inn of Chancery, solicited admission and was received at Lincoln’s Inn *per saltum*; thereby, in effect, terminating one element of the ancient discipline so much approved of by Fortescue and Coke in former times, and lauded so warmly by Lord Campbell in our own. Adverting to the case of Sir Matthew Hale, his lordship observes, ‘that the custom for law students to be first entered of an Inn of Chancery, before being admitted of an Inn of Court, seems now to have become obsolete;’ adding that ‘the Inns of Chancery were by this time entirely abandoned to the attorneys.’”

Staple Inn.

STAPLE INN, according to tradition, was originally the place where the wool merchants resorted, and the tradition is somewhat confirmed by the arms of the Inn, which contain a woolpack.

It was an Inn of Chancery in the reign of Henry V. and probably at an earlier period. In the 20th year of Henry VIII., the inheritance of Staple Inn passed from John Knighton and Alice his wife to the Benchers and ancients of Gray's Inn.

In Elizabeth's reign there were 145 students in term, and 69 out of term, which was the largest number of any of the Inns of Chancery.

The following interesting letter from the ancients of Gray's Inn to Lord Burghley contains a recommendation of Thomas Cary to be Principal, and the expression of a hope that he would improve the government of the house, which even at that time was in great need of a better system of discipline.

Lansdowne M.S. 40, Art. 38.

Right honorable and o^r very goode Lorde—Whereas by the death of the late principall of Staple Inne, Ther is presently a new election to be made of an other, and having had experience of late tyme by reason of the wante of learning and good government in

ther principalls The howses of Chauncery are growen to some dysorder of lyving, and to greate decay of studie, not regarding the authoritie of ther principall, by reason there hath byn no such care of Election heretofore hadd as were convenient, being altogether choysen by the voyces of the younge gentelmen, And having hadd good knowledge of M^r Thomas Cary, a gentelman of o^r howse, both for his knowledge in Law, being an utter barester of good standing and learning and for his behaviour, sober and dyscrete, We are bold to be humble suters unto yo^r good L[ordship] and to Recommende him for a very fitt and able man for that place, humbly Intreating yo^r L. favour in his behalfe unto the societie of that howse for the better governement and Increase of learning ther here after, To make choyse of him And thus seasing yo^r L. furer trouble we Committ yow to the tuission of the highest, whome we pray longe to preserve. from Grais Inne this presente mondaie the xjth of Maye 1584.

Yo^r L. most humbly

to Commaunde

Rauf Barton

John Kytchyn

Rich'd Aunger

Will^m Cardynall

Rychard Shuttleworthe

Jo. Brograve

Tho: Colbye

Chr. Yelverton

R. Kemp'

Will^m Danyell

Mychaell Lewys

Peter ffecasant

[Addressed]

To the right honorable & o^r
very singuler good L. the L.
Burghley, high Treasurer
of England.

[Endorsed]

11 May 1584
The Readers & Auncientes
of Grayes Inne
Commendation of M^r
Tho. Cary to be principall
of Staple Inne.

Sir George Buc's note on this house is printed in Howes's edition of Stowe (1631) and he wrote—"But for latter matters I cannot chuse but make report and much to the prayse and commendation of the Gentlemen of this House, that they have bestowed great costs in new building a fayre Hall of brick, and two parts of the outward courtyards, besides other lodging in the garden and elsewhere, and have thereby made it the fayrest Inn of Chancery in this Universitie."

Sir Simonds D'Ewes (*Autobiography*) mentions that on the 17th February, 1624, he went to Staple Inn in the morning, and there argued a moot point or law case with others, and was engaged till near three in the afternoon.

Dr. Johnson went from Gough Square to Staple Inn on the completion of his *Dictionary*, because he was unable to bear the expense of a house after that source of income had ceased. In his chambers he composed his "little story book"—*Rasselas Prince of Abyssinia*, and with the proceeds of its sale he buried his mother. In 1759 he removed to Gray's Inn.

Isaac Reed the Shakespearian scholar lived at No. 11, and here he died on the 5th January, 1807.





Barnard's Inn

Barnard's Inn.

THIS house was originally known as Mackworth's Inn, from having been the residence of Dr. John Mackworth, who was Dean of Lincoln in the reign of Henry VI. It was afterwards leased by his successor and the Chapter of Lincoln to Lyonel Barnard, from whom it received the name it now bears.

It was let to students of the law as early as the year 1454; for in that year, according to Stowe (*Annales*, 464) there was a "great fray" in Fleet Street between "men of court" and the inhabitants there, in the course of which the Queen's attorney was slain. For this act the principal governors of Clifford's Inn, Furnival's Inn, and Barnard's Inn were sent prisoners to Hertford Castle.

In the reign of Elizabeth there were 112 students in term and 24 out of term.

Originally Barnard's Inn was governed by a principal and twelve ancients. The fines on admission varied from 3s. 8d. to 16s. 8d. Great strictness was exercised in the study of the rudimental forms of the law. Fines were imposed of one halfpenny for every defective word, one farthing for every syllable, and one penny for every improper word, in writing the writs according to the form of the Chancery, in the moots of the house.

A Reader was appointed by Gray's Inn, and great respect was paid to him. The Principal, accompanied by the ancients and gentlemen in commons in their gowns, met him at the rails of the House on his coming, and conducted him into the Hall. In 1664 the porter of the Inn was fined 6s. 8d. for not having given notice to the Principal of the Reader's arrival. Foss's *Judges of England*, vii. 50.

In 1601 Mr. Warren was fined £1 : 6s. 8d. "for wearing his hat in the Hall, and for his long hair, and otherwise misdemeaning himself."

In the time of the Plague, the porter was allowed 4s. for coals to be burnt in the street, by order of the Lord Mayor.

In 1706 the custom of giving a fowl and wine at initiations was abrogated: and it was ordered that two quarts of wine only be given to each mess of four men by two gentlemen being initiated. The steward was allowed for commons on flesh days (five days in the week) sevenpence a day for every member; for Friday dinners, for potage and fish, one penny halfpenny; and for Saturday threepence a member, and no more.

The most distinguished of the Principals of Barnard's Inn was Lord Chief Justice Holt, whose portrait, with those of Lord Burghley, Bacon, Lord Keeper Coventry, and Charles II., are yet left hung in the Hall. This hall is a small red brick structure, measuring 36 feet by 22 feet. It has an oak roof, and heraldic glass in the windows.


Very little information respecting this Inn is to be obtained from the evidence before the Royal Commission on the Inns of Court and Chancery in 1855. The treasurer and secretary of the Inn then deposed that its books were three hundred years old, and that it held the property under a lease, renewable every fourteen years, at a fine of £1,400, and that about two hundred years ago a reader occasionally came from Gray's Inn, but "what he read about, or who paid him, there is no minute whatever."

In 1854 the Society consisted of a principal, nine ancients, and five companions. The companions were chosen by the principal and ancients. The advantage of being a companion was stated to be "the dining," and the advantage of being an ancient "dinners and some little fees."

Hayley, the poet, took a set of chambers in Barnard's Inn in October, 1737, which he described as cheap and pleasant; and at No. 2 lived Peter Woulfe, the last of the alchemists.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Society's Scholarships.

HE prizes and scholarships awarded in this Society are, in the order of foundation,—the Lee Prize, the Bacon Scholarship, the Holt Scholarship, and the Arden Scholarship : of these some particulars will be of interest in connection with the modern history of the Society.

In the year 1864, John Lee, Esq., LL.D., a barrister of the Society, and afterwards one of the Masters of the Bench, gave the sum of £500, to be invested so that the interest of the money might be annually awarded by the Benchers for the time being, “as a Prize for some Essay on the Laws of Justinian, or on the Common or Statute Law of our own Country.” In order to carry out the intentions of Dr. Lee, the Society resolved “that the sum of £25 shall annually, in Trinity Term, be awarded as a prize to the student, being a member of the Inn, who shall have written the best essay upon the subject mentioned in the notice given by the Masters of the Bench during the preceding Trinity Term.”

In November, 1873, the Society founded two scholarships, one of the annual value of £45, called "The Bacon," and the other of the annual value of £40, called "The Holt," Scholarships. These scholarships are tenable for two years, and are to be awarded to the students who shall have passed the best examination in "The History of England, Political and Constitutional."

In the same year Joseph Arden, Esq., also a barrister of the Society, and afterwards one of the Masters of the Bench, "being desirous to encourage the study of the Laws of England, and to confer a real and substantial benefit as well as a distinction upon meritorious individuals, and to aid them in the study and practice of such laws at the commencement of their professional career," founded three scholarships of £60 per annum each; one to be awarded every year, tenable for three years, from the scholar's call to the Bar by the Society, provided he shall so long continue a member of the Society, to be designated 'The Arden English Law Scholarships in Gray's Inn,' and to be conferred upon such candidate as shall exhibit, in the examination to be made, the greatest proficiency in the Laws of England, or in any two or more branches or divisions thereof." The Arden Scholarships were, until the present year, awarded to members of the Inn who had passed in the Honours Examination of the Council of Legal Education. But by the new consolidated regulations of the four Inns of Court, the Honours Exami-

nation has been abolished: and the Trustees have therefore instituted a separate examination for these scholarships, which is to be held in Michaelmas Term of each year, and the subjects of which are to be, in alternate years, two or more branches or divisions of the Common Law, and two or more branches or divisions of the Law of Real Property and Equity.

INDEX.



- ABBREVIATIONS, Table of, 129.
 Abergavenny; Henry (Nevill), Lord, 120, 132, 193.
 Addison, Joseph, on Gray's Inn Gardens, 187.
 Admissions, List of (1521-1674), in *Harleian MS.*, 23.
 Agar, Laurence, 133.
 Agas, Ralph, map of London, xii, 102.
 Ainslie, Montagu F., 139.
 Alban, St., Viscount. *See* Bacon, Sir Francis.
 Albemarle; Geo. (Monck), Duke of, 123, 132, 196.
 Allcocke, Robert, 40, 55.
 Allen, Robert, 130.
 Allington, William, 40, 56, 128.
 Allington House, 105.
 Altham, Sir James, 61, 122.
 Ameredeth, Richard, 123.
 Amhurst, John, 75.
 Amhurst, Richard, 65.
 Ancient orders, 88—98.
Ancients, 33, 34.
 Andrewe family, 19.
 Andrewes, Lancelot, Bp. of Winch., 195.
 Andrews, Thomas, 130.
 Apparel, orders against excess of, 89, 90.
 proclamation (*temp.* Eliz.), 91—95.
Apprenticii ad legem, 35, 253.
 Archer, Sir John, 73, 123, 133.
 Arden, Joseph, 137.
 Arden Scholarships, 261, 262.
 Arkelowe, Baron of, 124.
 Armagh; James Usher, Bp. of, 195.
 Armorial bearings, 247—251.
 Armyne, Evre, 73.
 Ashley, Robert, bequest of, to Middle Temple Library, 174.
 Ashton, Sir Ralph, 203.
 Ashton, Sir Robert, 203.
 Aston, Tony, 245.
 Athowe, Thomas, 63, 122.
 Attwater, Wm., Bp. of Lincoln, 193, 195.
 Aubrey, John, resident in Gray's Inn Lane, xx.
 Auger, Sir Francis, 62.
 Auger, Richard, 40, 56, 125, 135.
 Ayscough, James, actor in *The Triumph of Peace*, 241.
 Bacon, Anthony, 207.
 Bacon, Sir Francis, 59, 61, 70, 73, 120, 121, 132.
 portraits of, 140, 259.
 and the Library, 175.
 on gardens, 183, 184.
 and the Gardens, 183, 185.

- Bacon erected a summer-house, 184.
 with Raleigh in Gray's Inn Walks, 185.
 notice of, 207—210.
 on masques, 222.
 letter to Lord Burghley on a joint masque, 227.
 The Maske of Flowers dedicated to, 232.
 and the Revels, 234, 235.
- Bacon, Francis, a donor to the Library, 176.
- Bacon, Nathaniel, 72.
 a donor to the Library, 176.
- Bacon, Sir Nicholas, 52, 120, 132, 168.
 portrait of, 140.
- Bacon Scholarship, 261.
- Baldock, Sir Robert, 133.
- Baldwin's Gardens a sanctuary, 104.
- Bancroft, Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury, 194.
- Bandinus, Cardinal, portrait of, 141.
- Bankes, Sir John, 69, 123.
 a donor to the Library, 176.
- Bar, call to the, 35.
- Barebone, Dr., riot with workmen of, 107—109.
- Baresford, Edward, 48.
- Barham, Nicholas, 54, 122.
- Barker, Richard, 60.
- Barnard's Inn, 257—259.
- Barrett, Sir Paul, 133.
- Barristers, 35, 36.
 Inner, 31, 32, 78.
 Junior and Senior, 35.
 Utter, 31, 78, 79, 83.
- Barristers of Gray's Inn, list of, of good practice (A.D. 1577), 41.
- Barstow, James, 140.
- Bartholomew, Prior of St., 195.
- Barton, Ralph, 54, 126, 131.
- Battle, Abbott of, 192, 195.
- Bayley, John, 136.
- Bayly, Robert, 139.
- Bayly, Thomas Davis, 140.
- Beards, orders relating to (xvi. cent.), 89, 90.
- Beauchamp arms, *quartered*, 135.
- Beaumont, Francis, masque by, 231.
- Becket, Thomas, Archbp. of Canterbury, images of, to be removed from Chapel windows, 146.
- Beckwith, Sir Leonard, 50.
- Beddingfield, Sir Tho., 71, 133.
- Bedfellows in chambers, 99, 100.
- Bedford; Francis (Russell), Earl of, 120, 124, 135, 193, 198.
- Bell, John, 139.
- Bell for Chapel, 149.
- Bello, Abbas de, 195.
- Benchers, 31.
- Bennet, John, 133.
- Bergavenny; Henry (Nevill), Lord, 120, 132, 192, 193.
- Berkeley; Henry, Lord, hunting in Gray's Inn Fields, xix.
- Berkeley, Thomas, 168.
- Bernard, Francis, library of, 24.
- Bernard, Dean Nicholas, 156.
- Bertie, Robert, Earl of Lindsay, 200.
- Best, W. M., Master of the Library, 179.
- Betenham, Jeremie, 59.
 inscription to his memory by Bacon, 185.
- Bevercotes, Samuel, 61.

- Billinge, Sir Tho., 46, 122, 134.
 letter of (A.D. 1454), 20.
 Bindon; Thomas (Howard), Vis-
 count, 125, 134.
 Binge, Henry, 66, 122, 133.
 Birch, John, 52.
 Birds in Gray's Inn Gardens,
 188—191.
 Bletso. *See* St. John.
 Blount, James, Lord Mountjoy, 201.
 Blundell, Robert, 66.
 Blundeston, }
 Blunston, } Lawrence, 58, 128.
 Bodkin, Wm. Henry, 140.
 Bodyham, Roger, 126.
Bolter, Bolting, Bolts, 36, 83.
 Boots, orders against wearing, in
 Hall, 96.
 Botreux arms, *quartered*, 135.
 Bowling Green House, 106.
 Boyes, John, 50.
 Brackin, Francis, 60, 126, 132.
 Bradley, Robert Green, 139.
 Brantingham, Elias, 63, 126, 131.
 Bray, Sir Reginald, 125, 135.
 Brent, Nathaniel, on the Masques
 (A.D. 1617), 235.
 Brian, Joseph, 70.
 Brian, Thomas, 46, 122.
 Brickendine, Thomas, 69.
Bridge's History of Northampton,
 quoted, 19.
 Bridges, Giles, Lord Chandos, 202.
 Britland, Reginald, 133.
 Britton, John, resident in Gray's
 Inn, xvii.
 Broderip, William John, 139.
 resident in Gray's Inn, xvii.
 on the Rooks in the Gardens,
 188—190.
 Brograve, Sir John, 41, 57, 127, 131.
 Broome, Thomas, 74, 123.
 Brougham, Lord, on Sir Samuel
 Romilly, 215.
 Browne, Francis, 48.
 Browne, George, 51.
 Broxholme, Thomas, 58.
 Buc, Sir George, quoted, 256.
 Buck, Samuel, 149.
 Buggyn, 128.
 Bunny, Edmund, and the arms of
 Gray's Inn, 250.
 Burghley; Wm. (Cecil), Lord, 120,
 134.
 letter of, recommending Dr.
 Crooke, 153.
 present at a "Commedy" at
 Gray's Inn, 225.
 portrait of, 258.
 See Cecil, Wm.
 Burke, Ric., Earl of Clanricarde,
 200.
 Burnham, William, 41.
 fined for not reading, 57.
 Burrell, Thomas Palfrey, 139.
 Burton, Sir Robert, 138.
 Burton's *Diary*, quoted, 43.
 Bury, Sir Thomas, 131, 133.
 Butler, Jas., Duke of Ormond,
 124, 135, 196.
 Butler, Jas., Earl of Ormond, 196.
 Butler, Sir John, 125, 135, 205.
 Butler, Samuel, resident in Gray's
 Inn, xvii.
 Butler, Thomas, Earl of Ormond,
 124, 135, 196.
 Button, Sir Wm., 205.
 Bynge, Henry, 122, 133.

- Caley, Abraham, 157.
 Callis, Robert, 67, 123.
 reading of, 42.
 Camden, Wm., *Clarenceux*, 205.
 Camden's *Britannia*, quoted, 20.
 Campbell, Lord, on Moots, 84.
 Canterbury, archbishops of, admitted, 194.
 Cardinall, William, 57, 127, 132.
 Carew; George, Lord, 122, 202.
 Carey, Henry, Lord Hunsdon, 120.
 Carr, Sir Robert, 132.
 Carr, Thomas William, 139.
 Cary, Thomas, letter recommending him as Principal of Staple Inn, 255.
 Catalogue of Library, 177, 178, 179.
 of manuscripts, 180—182.
 Caulfield, George, 61.
 Cavendish, William, Earl of Devonshire, 122, 200.
 Cecill, Elizabeth, 219.
 Cecill, Richard, 219.
 Cecill, Robert, 199.
 Cecill, Sir Wm., Lord Burghley, 120, 141, 193, 202, 206, 208, 219.
 See Exeter and Salisbury.
 Cecill arms, 134.
 Challinor (Chaloner), Robert, 47.
 bequest to the Library, 175.
 Chamberlain, John, quoted, 110.
 on the Revels, 234.
 Chamberlain, Sir Thomas, 63, 122.
 Chambers, surveys of, 100, 101.
 Chambre, Sir Alan, 137, 138.
 Chandless, Thomas, 139.
 Chandos; Giles (Bridges), Lord, 201.
 Chapel, 144—170.
 Chapel Court, 101, 102.
 Chapel utensils, order to sell, 146.
 Chaplain of Gray's Inn, provided by John de Grey, 144.
 by the Crown after dissolution of monasteries, 151.
 plaintiff in action of battery (A.D. 1400), 145.
 Chapman, George, resident in Gray's Inn, xvii.
 CHARLES I., portrait of, 140.
 Masque of Inns of Court before, 238.
 CHARLES II., portraits of, 140, 258.
 his coach upset, 106.
 Chaworth, George, 62.
 Chelmsford; Frederick (Thesiger), Lord, 136.
 Cheney; Henry, Lord, 45.
 Cheney, William, 45.
 Chetham, Henry, 133.
 Chiche. *See* Darcy.
 Chigwell, Richard, gift of property in Holborn to Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, 15.
 Chigwell, Robert, Portpool Manor held of, 9, 14.
 prebendary of Reculverland, 14.
 Chigwell family and Portpool Manor, 14—16.
 Chisnold, Richard, 55.
 Christian, Edward, 139.
 Clagett, Dr. William, 157.
 Clanricarde; Richard (Burke), Earl of, 200.
 Clare arms, *quartered*, 135.
 Clarence arms, *quartered*, 135.

- Clarke, Sir Thomas, 133.
 Claypoole family, 219—221.
 Claypoole, John, presented Walton's Polyglot Bible, 218
 Clayton, Ralph, 130.
 Cleveland, John, resident in Gray's Inn, xvii.
 Clinton, Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln, 198.
 Clopton, William, 69.
 Cobbett, resident in Gray's Inn, xvii.
 Cobham, Lord, 193.
 Cockell, William, 130.
 Coke, Sir Edward, portrait of, 140.
 Coke, William, 51, 118, 122.
 Colby, Thomas, 40, 55, 125.
 Cole (Devon) arms, 125.
 Coles, Humfrey, 48, 126.
 Colles (of Herefordshire), 48, 126.
 Collins, Sir Arthur, 140.
 Colpeper, John, 45, 49, 128.
 Colshill, Thomas, 128.
 Combe, Boyce, 140.
 Communion, Holy, all members ordered to attend, 167.
 Compton; Henry, Lord, 121, 122, 199.
 Compton, William, Earl of Northampton, 199.
 Concy Court, 101, 102.
 CONFESSOR, Edward the, 135.
 CONNAUGHT, H.R.H. the Duke of, 136, 216.
 Consett, Warcop, 139.
 Cooke. *See* Coke.
 Cooper, Ralph, 67.
 Corbould, John, 123.
 Cornewall, Chas. Wolfran, 130.
 Coulson, Walter, 139.
 Coventry, Lord Keeper, 258.
 Cradock, Dr. Zachary, 157.
 Crawley, Sir Francis, 67, 123, 131.
 Crawley, James, actor in *The Triumph of Peace*, 241.
 Crew, Sir Thomas, 64.
 Crewe, Nathaniel, Bp. of Durham, 169.
 Cromwell, Elizabeth, 221.
 Henry, 221.
 Oliver, 219—221.
 Richard, 221.
 Thomas, Earl of Essex, 193, 198, 206, 221.
 Crooke, Sir Henry, 205.
 Crooke, Dr. Thomas, 153, 154.
 recommended by Lord Burghley, 153.
 Cross, John, 137.
Cupboard-men, 81.
 Dacre of the South, Lord, 192.
 Dacre of the North, Lord, 193.
 Dale, Valentine, 121.
 Dallison, Sir Charles, 73, 123.
 Dallyson, William, 52, 122.
 Dalyson. *See* Dallyson.
 Daniell, Sir William, 41, 57, 121.
 Danvers, Sir John, 125, 204.
 Darcy of Chich; John, Lord, 120, 132, 193.
 Darrell, Thomas, 51, 128.
 Darrell, Walter, 66.
 Daubeney, Lord, 192.
 Dauncey, Philip, 139.
 Davenport, Sir Humfrey, 65, 123.
 De Grey, John, provides a chaplain, 144.

- De Grey, Reginald, 7.
 De Grey of Codnor, Henry, 7.
 De Grey of Wilton, Henry, 10.
 De Grey, Reginald, 9.
 See also Grey.
 De la Warre, Lord, 192.
 Delvyn; Chr. (Nugent) Lord, 202.
 Denny, Sir Wm., 67.
 Denys, Hugh, Portpool Manor conveyed to, 13.
 Derby; Edward (Stanley), Earl of, 120, 132.
 Derby; Henry (Stanley), Earl of, 197.
 Derby; Thomas (Stanley), Earl of, 197.
 De Skipwith, William, 20.
 Dethick, Sir William, 125, 133, 205.
 Devon's *Issues of the Exchequer*, quoted, 27.
 Devonshire, William (Cavendish), Earl of, 122, 200.
 D'Ewes, Sir Simonds, at Staple Inn, 256.
 Dickens, Charles, quoted, xvi.
 Digby, Sir Kenelm, 203.
 Digges, Sir Dudley, 69, 123, 133.
 a donor to the Library, 176.
 Dillon, Peter, 47.
 D'Israeli, Isaac, account of Judge Jenkins, 212.
 Dixwell, Henry, 133.
 Dolben, John, Bp. Rochester, 195.
 Domesday Book, Holborn mentioned in, 2.
 Donors to the Library, 176.
 Dorchester; Henry, Marquess of, 124.
 Dorrell, G., 128.
 Dorsett, Dean Robert, gives testimonial of Thomas Walker's religion, 165.
 Dowling, Alfred Septimus, 130.
 Downes, Roger, 65.
 Dress, orders against excess of, 89, 90.
 proclamation (*temp* Eliz.), 91—95.
 Dudley, Edmund, 46, 168.
 Dudley, John, Duke of Northumberland, 196.
 Dugdale, Sir William, 206, 215.
 Dugdale's *Origines Juridiciales*, quoted, 18, 24, 34, 37, 78, 79, 99, 111, 115, 146, 224.
 the Hall windows given in, 120—128.
 Dunbar; George (Hume), Earl of, 200.
 Dyce, Rev. A., resident in Gray's Inn, xvii.
 Dyson, Humfrey, 141.
 Easter Day, breakfast on (A.D. 1581), 98.
 Edgar, Thomas, 73.
 Edgell, Harry, 139.
 EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, 124, 135.
 Edwards, John, 140.
 ELIZABETH, QUEEN :—
 memory of, drunk in Hall, 112.
 armorial bearings, 124.
 portrait, 141.
 proclamation concerning portraits of, 142.
 entertainment of, at Greenwich, 227, 230
 presents prize to the Prince of Purpoole, 231.

- Ellis, John, 60.
 Ellis, Sir Thomas, 65.
 Ellis, Sir William, 61, 74, 133.
Ellis correspondence, quoted, 99.
 Ely, Bishop of, 193.
 Eminent members, 192—221.
 Ernle (Ernley), Sir John, 64, 119, 122, 131.
 Erskine, John, Earl of Mar, 200.
 Espinasse, Isaac, 139.
 Essex; Thomas (Cromwell), Earl of, 193, 198, 206, 221.
 Estervege, Gerard van, 72.
 Estervege, Mary van, 72.
 Eure; Ralph, Lord, 124, 135.
 Evelyn's *Diary*: reference to Inns of Court revels, 241.
 Evers, Sir Francis, 64.
 Evers, Sir Sampson, 71.
 Evers; William, Lord, 201.
 Exeter; Joseph Hall, Bishop of, 195.
 Exeter; Thomas (Cecill), Earl of, 124, 134, 199, 202.
 Eyre, Sir James, 133.
 portrait of, 141.

 Fairefax, Sir Thomas, 46, 124.
 Fairefax, Sir William, 46, 119, 121.
 Fane, Thomas, 127, 133.
 Fcasant, Peter, 58, 68, 127.
 Feirefax, Guy, 119.
 Fenton, Dr. Roger, 155.
 Ferne's *Blazon of Gentry*, quoted, 79.
Field, The, on the birds in the Gardens, 188.
 Finch, Henry, 62.

 Finch; John, Lord, 66, 123, 132.
 a donor to the Library, 176.
 Finch, Nathaniel, 68, 123.
 Fineaux, Sir John, 46, 121, 131.
Fine Roll, mention of Portpool in the, 4.
 Fire at Gray's Inn (A.D. 1687), 99, 244.
 Fish, Simon, 223.
 Fish, Sir William, 67.
 Fisher, John, 138.
 Fitzgerald, Henry, Earl of Kildare, 200.
 Fitzgerald, Lord, 216.
 Fitzherbert, Sir Anthony, 46, 118, 119, 122, 211.
 Fitzherbert, William, 133.
 Fleetwood, Henry, 64.
 Fletcher, Christopher, 127.
 Flint (Flynt), Robert, 53, 126, 132.
 Flower, Francis, 227.
 Flynt, Thomas, 74, 133.
 Flynt, Flynte. *See* Flint.
 Fooks, William Cracroft, 140.
 Forde, Edward, 126, 131.
 Forsett, Richard, 53.
 Fortescue . . . 121.
 Fortescue (Sir John) *De laudibus legum Angliæ*, quoted, xii, 28, 33.
 Foss's *Judges of England*, quoted, xxii, 27.
 Foster, James, 133.
 Fownehope, 76.
 Fulbecke's *Preparative to the Study of the Law*, quoted, 82.
 Fuller, Nicholas, 59, 127.
 Fuller's *Worthies*, quoted, 171.
 Fullwood, Christopher, 69.

- Fulwood's rents, 102, 104.
 Furness, Abbot of, 195.
 Fust, Sir H. Jenner, 139.
- Gallery in Hall, 112.
 Gardens, the, 183—191.
 Gardiner, Stephen, Bp. of Winchester, 193, 195.
 portrait of, 141.
 Gascoigne, George, translated Euripides' *Jocasta*, and Ariosto's *The Supposes*, 225.
 Gascoigne, Sir William, 20, 45, 128, 132, 206, 210.
 Gaselee, Sir Stephen, 136, 139.
 Gates, 102, 103.
 Gay, Osmond, 51.
 Gentlemen of descent only admitted, 78.
Gentleman's Magazine, letter in, on the Hall, 113.
 Gerrard, Sir Gilbert, 40, 53, 122, 131.
 Gerrard, Philip, 64.
 Gerrard, William, 54, 61.
Gesta Grayorum, 227.
 Gipps, Sir Richard, 243.
 Godbold, John, 69.
 a donor to the Library, 176, 180.
 Godrick, Richard, 127.
Golden Griffin Tavern, 104.
 Goldsmith, Clement, 61.
 Goldsmith, Oliver, resident in Gray's Inn, xvii.
 Goldwell, 127.
 Gooding, Thomas, 131.
 Good Friday, dinner on (A.D. 1581), 97.
- Gordon Riots, Gray's Inn during the, 104.
 Gosnold, John, 50, 125.
 Grace, Abbott of St. Mary de, 195.
 Gray. *See* Grey.
 Gray's Inn, derivation of name, 2, 20.
 number of members (A.D. 1574, 1585), 218.
 Gray's Inn Gate, xviii.
 alms distributed at (A.D. 1587), 98.
 Gray's Inn Lane (*temp.* Eliz.), xii.
 Gray's Inn Place, 105.
 Gray's Inn Square, 101.
 Greene, Thomas, 139.
 Greenwood, Thomas, 139, 140.
 Gregory, William, 76.
 Sir William, 133.
 Gresham, Sir Thomas, 126, 203.
 Grey, Edmund, 51.
 Grey, Henry, Earl of Kent, 120, 132, 197.
 Grey, John de, license granted to, 144.
 Grey, Reynold, Earl of Kent, 197.
 Grey, William, 49.
 Grey family, 7—13.
 Grey of Wilton, Lord, 120.
 Grey; Reginald, Lord, 132.
 See also De Grey.
 Grice, Charles, 127.
 Griffith, Henry, 140.
 gives portrait of Q. Eliz., 141.
 Grimston, Sir Harbottle, 203.
 Grimwood, John Matthew, 138.
 Gryce. *See* Grice.

- Haddon, Walter, 127, 135.
 Hale, Archdeacon, *Domesday of St. Paul's*, quoted, 3.
 Hale, Sir Bernard, 133.
 Hales, 126.
 Sir Charles, 60.
 Sir Christopher, 48, 122.
 James, Lord, 45.
 Sir James, 49.
 John, 45, 47, 58.
 Hall, the, 111—143.
 Hall, Edward, 50, 215.
 gives account of masque (A.D. 1525), 223.
 ordered to remove window in Chapel (A.D. 1540), 146.
 Hall, Joseph, Bp. of Exeter, 195.
 Halsall, Edward, 44, 54.
 Hampden, John, resident in Gray's Inn Lane, xx.
 Harbrowne, George, 47.
 Hardinge, John, 67.
 Hardres, Thomas, 74, 133.
 Harlakenden, Thomas, 48, 128.
 Harvey, William, *clarenceux*, 125.
 Hastings, Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, 124, 135, 198.
 Hastings arms, *quartered*, 135.
 Hats, order against wearing of, in Hall, 96.
 Haward, John, grant of Gate Room to, 144.
 Hawthorne's *English Note Books*, quoted, xv.
 Hayley, William, lived in Barnard's Inn, 259.
 Hayton, Richard, 126, 135.
Hayward's Case, 34.
 Heald, George, 139.
 Heatley. *See* Hetley.
 Helmes, Henry, Prince of Purpoole, 204, 227, 228, 230, 231, 234.
 Henden, Sir Edward, 65, 122.
 Heneage, Sir Thomas, 121.
 Henley, Sir Walter, 49.
 Henniker, Aldborough, 140.
 HENRIETTA MARIA, Queen, and the Inns of Court masque, 241.
 HENRY THE FIFTH, 79.
 Hentzner, Paul, quoted, xi.
 Herbert, Henry, Earl of Pembroke, 135.
 William, 198.
 Herecy, John, grant of Gate Room to, 144.
 Herlakenden, Thomas, 48, 128.
 Hertford; Edward (Seymour), Earl of, 125, 198.
 Hesketh, Richard, 47.
 Sir Thomas, 60, 125, 135.
 Hessey, Archdeacon James Augustus, 159.
 farewell sermon, 154.
 list of preachers by, 154—161.
 Hetley, Sir Thomas, 122.
 Hewit, Sir William, 126, 203.
 Heytesbury arms, *quartered*, 135.
 Hicham, Sir Robert, 63, 122.
 Higgons, Richard, 66.
 Hind, Sir John, 47, 118, 121.
 Hindmarch, William Matthewson, 140.
 Holborn (*temp.* Eliz.), xii.
 Holborn formed into a continuous street, 106.
 Holborn Court, 101, 102.

- Holborn Gate, xviii.
 building of, 102, 103.
- Holker, Lord Justice, 136, 140.
- Holroyd, Sir G. S., 137, 139.
- Holt, Sir John, 131, 133, 206, 214.
 The Tatler on, 214.
 portrait of, 258.
 principal of Barnard's Inn, 258.
- Holt, Thomas, 76, 133.
- Holt, William, 65.
- Holt Scholarship, 261.
- Hooke, John, 133.
- Horton, Dr. Thomas, 155.
- Horwood, Alfred J., Catalogue of MSS., 180, 181.
- House. *See* Hussey.
- Howard, Charles, Earl of Nottingham, 120, 132, 198.
- Howard, Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk, 199.
- Howard, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, 196.
- Howard, Tho. Visct. Bindon, 125, 134.
- Howell, James, on Gray's Inn Gardens, 186.
- Huddleston, Sir J. W., 137, 140.
- Huddleston, Andrew, 138.
- Hudson, William, 68.
- Hughes, Sir Thomas, 63, 71.
- Hughes, Thomas, *Misfortunes of Arthur*, 226.
- Hullock, Sir John, 137.
 portrait of, 141.
- Hulme, George, Earl of Dunbar, 200.
- Hulme, Henry. *See* Helmes.
- Hungerford arms, *quartered*, 135.
- Hunsdon; Henry (Carey), Lord, 120.
- Hunt, Thomas, 133.
- Huntingdon; Henry (Hastings), Earl of, 124, 135, 198.
- Hurle; Richard (Lovelace), Lord, 55.
- Hussey, Lord, 193.
- Hussey, Sir William, 46, 122, 131, 168.
- Hutchins, Sir George, 133.
- Hutton, Sir Richard, 62, 121.
 a donor to the Library, 176.
- Hynde, Sir John, 47, 118, 121.
- Incent, John, Dean of St. Paul's, 195.
- Ingram, Sir Arthur, 205.
- Inner Barristers, 31, 32, 78.
- Inner Temple, revels at, 245.
- Inner Temple Library, 174.
- Inner Temple and Gray's Inn, union between, 226.
- Innes of Court Anagrammatist* by Lenton, 241.
- Inns of Chancery, The, 252, 253.
- Inns of Court, The, Ben Jonson on, xxi.
 Law Review on, xxi.
 daily life in the olden time, 28.
 equality of, 28.
 Shirley's *Triumph of Peace* dedicated to, 28.
 commission on the, 30.
 only gentlemen of descent admitted, 78, 79.
 ancient orders for the government of, 88—97.
 students of, and their religion, 162.

- Inns of Court, number of members
in (A.D. 1574, 1585), 217,
218.
proposed joint masque of, 227.
masque of, before CHARLES I.,
238.
- Interrogatories as to the religion of
students, 162—165.
- Introduction*, xi—xxiii.
- Ireland, Sir Thomas, 63.
- Ives, Simon, composer of *The
Triumph of Peace*, 239.
- Jackson, John, 155.
- JAMES I., armorial bearings, 124.
entertains the masquers, 232.
alarmed by firing of guns at
Gray's Inn, 238.
- JAMES II., portrait of, 140.
- James, Thomas, 139.
- Jefferays, Sir John, 121.
- Jefferyes, Sir John, 44, 54, 121.
- Jeffrey (Sir), 147, 148.
- Jenkins, David, 68, 212—214.
- Jenner, Sir H., 136, 139. *See also*
Fust.
- Johnson, Dr., resident in Gray's
Inn, xvii, 256.
lived in Staple Inn, 256.
- Johnstone, Lockhart, 139.
- Jolliffe, William Peter, 140.
- Jones, Edmund, 75.
- Jones, Inigo, and *The Triumph of
Peace*, 239.
- Jones, Thomas, 66.
- Jones, Sir William, 76, 133.
D.
- Jonson, Ben, on the Inns of Court,
xxi.
- Jope, William, 139.
- Juxon, William, Archbp. of Canter-
bury, 123, 168, 194.
- Keble, Richard, 71,
- Kempe, Richard, 41, 57, 127.
- Kent; Henry (Grey), Earl of, 120,
132, 197.
- Kent; Reynold (Grey), Earl of,
197.
- Kildare; Henry (Fitzgerard), Earl
of, 200.
- King, John, 139.
- King, Walker, Bp. of Rochester,
158, 169.
- Kings of arms*, list of, 205, 206.
- King's Gate, 106.
- Kingsgate Street, 106.
- King's Road, xiii, 104, 109.
- Kinwelmersh, Francis, 225.
- Kirle, Thomas, 40, 56.
- Kitchin, John, 40, 55, 126.
- Knights*, list of, 203, 205.
- Knill, John, 138.
- Kniveton, St. Loe, 20.
death of, 26.
- Kydd, Samuel, copy of *The Maske
of Flowers* presented by, 233.
- Ladd, Robert, 71.
- Lamb, Charles, on Gray's Inn Gar-
dens, 187.
- Lambe, William, 138.
- Lambert, General, 218.
- T

- Lancaster, John, 59.
 Lane, William, 75.
 Laney, John, 59, 128.
 Langhorne, Rev. J., resident in Gray's Inn Lane, xxi.
 Lanthoni, Baron, 124.
 Laud, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, 194.
Laundresses, age of, 97.
Law Magazine on Moots, 85.
Law Review on the Inns of Court, xxi.
 Laws, W., composer of *The Triumph of Peace*, 239.
 Lee, Dr. Alfred Theophilus, 160.
 Lee, Sir George, portrait of, 141.
 Lee Prize, 260.
 Leek, Thomas, 133.
 Lehunt, William, 75.
 Leicester; Robert (Sidney), Earl of, 120, 132.
 Lennox; Charles (Steward), Duke of, 196.
 Lennox; James (Steward), Duke of, 196.
 Lodovic (Steward), Duke of, 125.
 Lenton, Francis, *Innes of Court anagrammatist*, 241.
 Leving, Sir Creswell, 133.
 Library, 171—182.
 Library Association, meeting at Gray's Inn, 206.
 Library Keeper, 177, 178.
 salary of (A.D. 1645), 177.
 Library, Master of the, 179.
 Lewes, Michael, 57, 128.
 Lincoln, Bp. of (Attwater), 193, 195.
 Lincoln, John, Bp. of, 122.
 Lincoln; Theophilus (Clinton), Earl of, 198.
 Lincoln's Inn, revels at, 241.
 Lincoln's Inn Library, 173.
 Lindsay; Robert (Bertie), Earl of, 200.
 Lisle; Edward Grey, Viscount, 168.
 Littledale, Sir Joseph, 136.
 Locke, Thomas, 67.
 London, Lord Mayors of, 203, 204.
 Long, George, 139.
 Lovelace, Lancelot, 64.
 Lovelace, Richard, Lord Hurle, 55.
 Lovelace, William, 55, 121.
 Lovell, Sir Salathiel, 133.
 Low, Nicholas, 66.
 Ludlow, Ebenezer, 130.
 Lush, Lord Justice, 136, 140.
 Luttrell, Francis, 74.
 Luttrell, Narcissus, *Diary of*, quoted, 107.
 on the revels, 243.
 Lutwyche, Sir Edward, 133.
 Lyell, Sir Charles, resident in Gray's Inn, xvii.
 Macaulay, Lord, resident in Gray's Inn, xvii.
 Macqueen, J. F., *Lecture on early history of the Inns of Court*, quoted, 35, 81.
 Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum* quoted, 14.
 Manisty, Sir Henry, 136, 140.
 Manners, John, Earl of Rutland, 197.
 Manners, Roger, Earl of Rutland, 197.
 Mansfield, William, 159.

- Manston* (of Kent), 125.
 Manuscripts in Library, 180—182.
 Mar; John (Erskine), Earl of, 200.
 March; Esme (Steward), Earl of, 168, 199.
 Markham, John, 20, 45, 122, 132.
 Marriages in the Chapel, 169.
 Marshall, Thomas Horncastle, 139.
 Marten (Martin, Martine, Martyn), John, 45, 118, 123.
 Martine, William, 47.
Maske of Flowers, The, 232, 233.
 Mason, Thomas, 133.
 Masque at Gray's Inn, ticket of admission to (A.D. 1682-3), 242.
 Masques and Revels, 222—246.
 Matthews, Sir Philip, rent paid by Gray's Inn to, 18.
 Maude, Francis, 139.
 May, Thomas, 218.
 Mayne, James, 65.
 Meeres, Lawrence, 40, 53.
 Middle Court, 101.
 Middle Temple, revels at, 242.
 Middle Temple Library, 174.
 Mildmay, Sir Walter, 122.
 Milman's *Annals of St. Paul's*, quoted, 161.
 Moels arms, *quartered*, 135.
 Molineux, I., 127, 134.
 Molineux, W., 127, 132.
 Mollineux, Sir Edmund, 49.
 Monck, George, Duke of Albemarle, 123, 132, 196.
 Montacute arms, *quartered*, 135.
 Montegle, Lord, 193.
 Moore, Roger, 131.
Moots, Mooting, 31, 32, 80—87.
 More, John, 69.
 Morley, Geo., Bp. of Winchester, 123, 169, 195.
Morning Post, The, on the Rooks in the Gardens, 190.
 Morton, Thos., Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, 195.
 Mosley, Sir Edward, 65, 126, 131.
 a donor to the Library, 176.
 Moss, Dean Robert, 158.
 Mountjoy; James (Blount), Lord, 201.
 Moyle, Sir Thomas, 49, 130.
 Moyle, Thomas, committed to the Fleet by Wolsey, 223.
 Moyle, Walter, 45.
 Murphy, Arthur, resident in Gray's Inn, xvii.
 Myssenden, Anthony, 50.
 Napier, Joseph, 136.
 Nedeham, John, 122.
 Nethersale, John, bequest of, to Lincoln's Inn Library, 173.
 Nevill arms, *quartered*, 135.
 Nevill, Sir Edward, 133.
 Nevill, Henry, Lord Bergavenny, 120, 132.
 Nevill, Earl of Westmerland, 199.
 Nevill, Sir Thomas, letter of, as to his bedfellow, 99.
 Newdegate, Richard, 73, 123, 133.
 Nightingale, Jeffrey, 60, 126, 131.
 Nightingale arms, *quartered*, 126.
 Noblemen, list of, 196—202.
 Noel, Robert, 54, 126.
 Noone, Francis, 51, 125, 131.

- Norbury arms, *quartered*, 119.
 Norfolk, Duke of, 193.
 Thomas (Howard), Duke of, 196.
 Norris; Francis, Lord, 202.
 Norroy, King of arms, 206.
 North Court, 101.
 North; Dudley, Lord, 201.
 North; Roger, Lord, 201.
 North, Lord, 121.
 Northampton; William (Compton),
 Earl of, 199.
 Northampton, Marquis of, 193.
 Northumberland; Hugh, Duke of,
 130.
 Northumberland; John (Dudley),
 Duke of, 196.
 Northumberland, Duke of, 193.
 Northumberland; Henry (Percy),
 Earl of, 125, 193, 197.
 Norton, Thomas, 140.
 Dr. William, 158.
 Nottingham; Charles (Howard),
 Earl of, 120, 132, 198.
 Thomas (Howard), Earl of,
 120, 132.
 Nowell, Robert, 54, 126.
 Nugent, Christopher, Lord Delvyn,
 202.
 Ogilvy, John, resident in Gray's Inn
 Lane, xx.
 Ogle, Sir John, 127.
 O'Hagan, Lord, 216.
 Old Buildings, 99—110.
 Ormond; James Butler, Duke of,
 124, 135, 196.
 Ormond; James Butler, Earl of,
 196.
 Ormond; Thomas Butler, Earl of,
 124, 135, 196.
 Osbaldston, Sir Richard, 68.
 Osborne, Thomas, xviii.
 Ossulstone Hundred, 3.
 Ottway, Sir John, 75.
 Overshall, John, Dean of St. Paul's,
 London, 195.
 Oxonbrigge, Thomas, 46.
 Padgitt. *See* Paget.
 Page, Edward, actor in *The
 Triumph of Peace*, 241.
 Paget; James (Wm.), Lord, 193,
 201.
 Parker, Hannah, 72.
 Parker, John, 72.
 Parker, Thomas, 139, 140.
 Parry, Sir Charles, 204.
 Parry, Thomas, 204.
 Parton's *St. Giles in the Fields*,
 quoted, 4, 14, 106, 144.
 Paulet, Lord Giles, 193, 201.
 Paulet, Wm., Marquis of Win-
 chester, 201.
 Pawlett. *See* Paulet.
 Payne, John, 137.
 Payne, William, 137.
 Payton, Richard, 56.
 Pearce's *Inns of Court*, quoted, 28.
 Pelham, Sir Edward, 59, 121.
 Pembroke; Henry (Herbert), Earl
 of, 124, 135.
 Pembroke; William (Herbert), Earl
 of, 198.
 Penruddock, John, 58, 125.
Pension, Pension money, Pensioner,
 31, 32.
 Pepper, Sir Cuthbert, 60, 126.

- Pepys' *Diary*, quoted, xiv, 43, 89,
 105, 106.
 on Gray's Inn Gardens, 186.
 Percy. *See* Northumberland.
 Perient, Thomas, 204.
 Perrey, John, 139.
 Petitt, John, 47, 118.
 Petitt, William, bequest of, to Inner
 Temple Library, 174.
 Phesant, Peter. *See* Feasant.
 Pickeringe, Robert, 76.
 Pierpoint. *See* Dorchester.
 Platt, John, 70.
 Pole arms, *quartered*, 135.
 Pooley, Edmund, 58, 128.
 Porter, William, 128.
 Portpool Highway, tolls levied for
 repair of (A.D. 1347), 6.
 Portpool Manor, 3—6.
 Portraits in Hall, 140, 141.
 Portraits in Barnard's Inn Hall,
 258.
 Potter, Dr. Hannibal, 155.
 Potts, Nicholas, 60.
 Powell, Sir John, 133.
 Powell, Thomas, 133.
 Powtrell, Nicholas, 52, 122.
 Preachers, list of, 154—161.
 Priests, wages of, 147.
 Prizes and scholarships, 260—262.
 Proclamation of Queen Elizabeth
 concerning apparel, 91—96.
 concerning her portraits, 142.
 Procter, Richard, 70.
 Pynne's *Histrio-Mastix*, 238.
 Pulpit ordered for Chapel (A.D.
 1569), 145.
 Purefoy, Humfrey, 41, 57, 126, 135.
 Purpoole, Prince of, leader of the
 revels, 204, 227, 228, 234.
 dines with Lord Mayor, 230.
 Queen Elizabeth presents prize
 to, 231.
 Purvis, Thomas, 139.
 Pym, John, resident in Gray's Inn
 Lane, xx.
 Radcliffe, Charles, Earl of Sussex,
 197.
 Radcliffe, Thomas, 120, 132.
 Raine, Dr. Matthew, 159.
 Raleigh, Sir Walter, with Bacon in
 Gray's Inn Walks, 185.
 Ramsey, John, 53.
 Randolph, John Honynwood, 159.
 Rastall, William, library of (A.D.
 1562), 172, 173.
 Rawlinson, Tho., resident in Gray's
 Inn, xvii.
 Rawlinson, Sir William, 133.
 Raworth, Robert, 75.
 additions to the Library, 177,
 178.
 Raymond; Robert, Lord, 131, 133.
 portrait of, 140.
 Raymond, Sir Thomas, 133.
 Reade, John, actor in *The Triumph
 of Peace*, 241.
 Reader of Barnard's Inn, 258, 259.
 Readers, 31, 32.
 calls to the bar by, 35.
 position of, 36.
 expense of the office, 39.
 list of (A.D. 1577), 40, 41.

- Readers, "a succession of," in *Harleian MS.*, 45—76.
admission of sons of, 78.
- Readers in divinity to be unmarried, 161.
- Readings, orders for regulating the, 37—39.
interrupted and revived, 43.
decline of, 77.
- Religion, Benchers to prefer none who refuse conformity to, 165.
- Religion, Students interrogated as to their, 162—165.
- Reve, Sir Edmund, 70, 123.
- Revels, 241—246. *See* Masques, p. 222.
- Rich, Charles, Earl of Warwick, 200.
- Rich; Robert, Lord, 119, 121, 131, 200.
- Richardson, Dr. Thomas, 157.
- Richardson, Sir William, 133.
- Rigby, Edward, 76.
- Ritson, Joseph, resident in Gray's Inn, xvii.
- Rochester; John (Dolben), Bp. of, 195.
- Rodes, Francis, 40, 55, 121.
- Rolt, Edward, 64.
- Romilly; John, Lord, 136, 137, 139, 140.
- Romilly, Sir Samuel, 104, 130, 138, 206, 215.
letter of (A.D. 1780), xv.
- Roo, John, committed to the Fleet by Wolsey, 223.
- Roodes, Francis. *See* Rodes.
- Rooks in the Gardens, 188—191.
- Rotherham, Nicholas, 133.
- Round about our Coal Fire*, 245.
- Rugge, William, 127.
- Rumsey, Walter, 70.
- Russell, Francis, Earl of Bedford, 120, 124, 135, 198.
- Russell, His Honour Judge, 140.
Master of the Library, 179.
address of, to Library Association, 206.
- Rutland; John (Manners), Earl of, 197.
- Rutland; Roger (Manners), Earl of, 197.
- Ryland, Archer, 139.
- Rymer, Thomas, 218.
- Sackvill, Richard, 49.
- Sadler, Sir Ralph, 122.
- Sage company, 32.
- St. Alban, Viscount. *See* Bacon, Francis.
- St. Bartholomew, Prior of, 195.
- St. Bartholomew's Convent, payment made by, in lieu of Chaplain, 150.
- St. George, Sir Richard, 206.
- St. John, Oliver, Lord St. John of Bletsoe, 120, 202.
- St. Leger, Sir Anthony, 59, 122.
- St. Paul's, London:
prebend of Portpool, 3, 4.
Dean and Chapter before the justices (A.D. 1293) as to Portpool, 4.
custom for Readers to go to, 43.
Deans of, admitted to Gray's Inn, 195.
Vergers of, to be unmarried, 161.
- Salisbury; Robert (Cecill), Earl of, 120, 134, 199, 200.

- Salisbury ; William (Cecill), Earl of, 199.
- Scholarships, 260—262.
- Screen in the Hall, 112.
- Scroggs, Sir William, 133.
- Scrope, Lord, 193.
- Seckford, Sir Thomas, 53, 127, 128.
- Segar, Simon, account of, 23.
 his MS. described, 25.
 will of, 25.
 succession of Readers by, 43.
 appointed Library-keeper, 178.
- Segar, Sir William, 72, 205.
- Segar family, 72.
- Seintlo, Sir William, 125, 135.
- Selby, Henry Collingwood, 138.
- Serjeants-at-law, custom of entertaining, 21.
- Seymour, Edward, Earl of Hertford, 125, 198.
- Seymour ; John, Lord, 198.
- Shafto, Sir Robert, 76, 131.
- Shakerley, Francis, 127.
- Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, earliest notice of, 229.
- Shandos. *See* Chandos.
- Shaw, William, 140.
- Sheffeld, Robert, 62.
- Sheffield, Lord, 193.
- Sheldon, Gilbert, Archbp. of Canterbury, 123, 169, 194.
- Sheldon, William, 139.
- Shene Priory, Portpool Manor alienated to, 14.
 received a rent from Gray's Inn, 16.
 property of, passed to the Crown, 17.
- Shepherd, Dr. George, 159.
- Sherbrooke, Lord, on Moots, 85.
- Sherland, Christopher, 68.
- Sherrington, Gilbert, 57, 128.
- Shirburne, Robert, 55, 128.
- Shirley, James, *The Triumph of Peace* dedicated to the Inns of Court, 28.
- Shute, Robert, 56, 67, 121.
- Shuttlewaite (or Shuttleworth), Sir Richard, 41, 58, 122.
- Sibbes, Dr. Richard, 155.
- Sibile, John, 127.
- Sicklemore, John, 75.
- Sidney, Sir Henry, 124, 199.
- Sidney, Philip, 199, 218.
- Sidney, Robert, Earl of Leicester, 120, 132, 199.
- Skipwith, Sir Thomas, 75.
- Skipwith, William, 45.
- Smith, Sir John, 133.
- Smith, Joseph, 139.
- Smyth's *Lives of the Berkeleys*, quoted, xiii.
- Snagge, Thomas, 41, 57, 122.
- Socket, Henry, 139.
- Somerset, Earl of, masque at the marriage of, 232.
- Soone, Francis, 53.
- Sotherton, John, 121.
- Sotherton, Nowell, 121.
- South Court, 101.
- South Square, 101.
- Southampton, Earl of, 193, 198.
- Southampton House, 107.
- Southey, resident in Gray's Inn, xvii.
- Southgate, Thomas, 140.
- Southwell, John, 50, 125, 131.

- Southworth, Thomas, 65.
 Spedding's *Letters and Life of Bacon*, quoted, 227, 228.
 Spelman, Clement, 73, 123.
 Spelman, Sir John, 47, 122.
 Spencer arms, *quartered*, 135.
 Spenser, Sir John, 125, 134.
 Spranger, Jefferies, 139.
 Spurling, John, 58, 121.
 Spurs, order against wearing in Hall, 96.
 Stamford. *See* Staunford.
 Stanhope; Charles, Lord, 202.
 Stanhope, Edward, license to build house in Gray's Inn Lane (A.D. 1582), xix.
 Stanley, Edward, Earl of Derby, 120, 132.
 Stanley, Henry, Earl of Derby, 197.
 Stanley, James, Lord Strange, 197.
 Stanley, Thomas, 52.
 Stanley, Thomas, Earl of Derby, 197.
 Staple Inn, 254—256.
 Starkey, Humfrey, 46.
 Staunford, Sir William, 51, 119, 122, 128, 211.
 Stebbing, Dr. Henry, 158.
 Stebbing, Archdeacon Henry, 158.
 Stebbing, Henry, 138.
 Stephens, Archibald John, 140.
 Sterlinge, George, 133.
 Sterlinge, Sir Samuel, 131.
 Steward, Charles, Earl of Lennox, 196.
 Steward, Esme, Earl of March, 199.
 Steward, James, Duke of Lennox, 196.
 Stokoe, Dr. Thomas Henry, 160.
 Stow, quoted, 101—105.
 Strange, Lord, 193, 197.
 Strange; Henry, Lord, 197.
 Strange; James, Lord, 197.
 Stringer, George, 54.
 Stringer, Sir Thomas, 133.
 Students not allowed out after 6 p.m. (XVI. *cent.*) 88.
 examined as to their religion (A.D. 1569), 162—165.
 Suckling, Sir John, 122.
 Suffolk; Theophilus (Howard), Earl of, 199.
 Surveyors appointed to search chambers, 100, 101.
 Sussex; Charles Radcliffe, Earl of, 120, 197.
 Sussex; Thomas Ratcliffe, Earl of, 132.
 Swynfeild, William, appointed Library-keeper, 177.
 Talbot, Lord Chancellor, the last revel to celebrate his elevation, 244.
 Talfourd, Serjt., on *Ancients*, 34.
 Tatham, John Lawrence, 140.
Tatler, *The*, on Sir John Holt, 214.
 Teed, John Godfrey, 139.
 Tennant, Henry, 139.
 Theobald . . . Prebendary of Portpool and Archdeacon of Essex (*cir.* A.D. 1218), 4.
 Theobald's Road, xiii, 105, 110.

- Thesiger. *See* Chelmsford.
- Thornes, Richard, 71.
- Thorold, Sir Anthony, 53, 126, 135.
- Thorpe, Francis, 72.
- Thurles, Viscount, 124.
- Tildesley, Sir Thomas, 45, 63, 122, 127, 135.
- Times, The*, on the admission of Lords O'Hagan and Fitzgerald, 216.
- Tomes, Henry, xviii.
- Tonson, Jacob, xviii.
- Topham, Henry, 64.
- Topham, John, 138.
- Tournoux, Timothy, 70, 133.
- Townley, John, 66.
- Townley, Nicholas, 50.
- Tracy *arms*, 133.
- Treasurers, succession of (1832-1884), 139, 140.
- Trees, account of (A.D. 1583), 185, 186.
- Trevelyan's *Life, &c. of Lord Macaulay*, quoted, xviii.
- Triumph of Peace, The*, 238—241.
- Trotte, Nicholas, 227.
- Tudor, Sir Owen, 127, 203.
- Turner, Samuel, 130, 139.
 gift of windows to Chapel, 169.
- Turner, Timothy, 70, 133.
- Turton, Sir John, 133.
 portrait of, 140.
- Tyngleden, Henry, 47.
 D.
- Uffenbach, Z. C. von, on cock-fighting, xviii (*note*).
- Usher, James, Bp. of Armagh, 195.
- Utter Barristers, 31, 78, 79, 83.
- Vavasour, 128.
- Vere, Edward, Earl of Oxford, 197.
- Verulam; Francis (Bacon), Baron, 120.
- Vincent, John, 75.
- Vincent's *Visitation of Northamptonshire*, quoted, 19.
- Wade, Thomas, 59.
- Wailles, George, 139.
- Wake, Archbp. William, 157, 169.
- Walker, Sir Edward, 125, 206.
- Walker, Thomas, testimonial as to his religion, 165.
- Waller, Thomas, 74, 123, 133.
- Walpole, John, 52, 122.
- Walsingham, Sir Francis, 49.
- Walsingham, William, 49.
- Walton, Thomas, for Watton, 127.
- Walton's Polyglot Bible presented by John Claypoole, 218.
- Wanley, Humfrey, Segar's MS. described by, 25.
 extracts from his diary, 25, 26.
- Ward, Henry, 52, 128.
- Ward, William, 71.

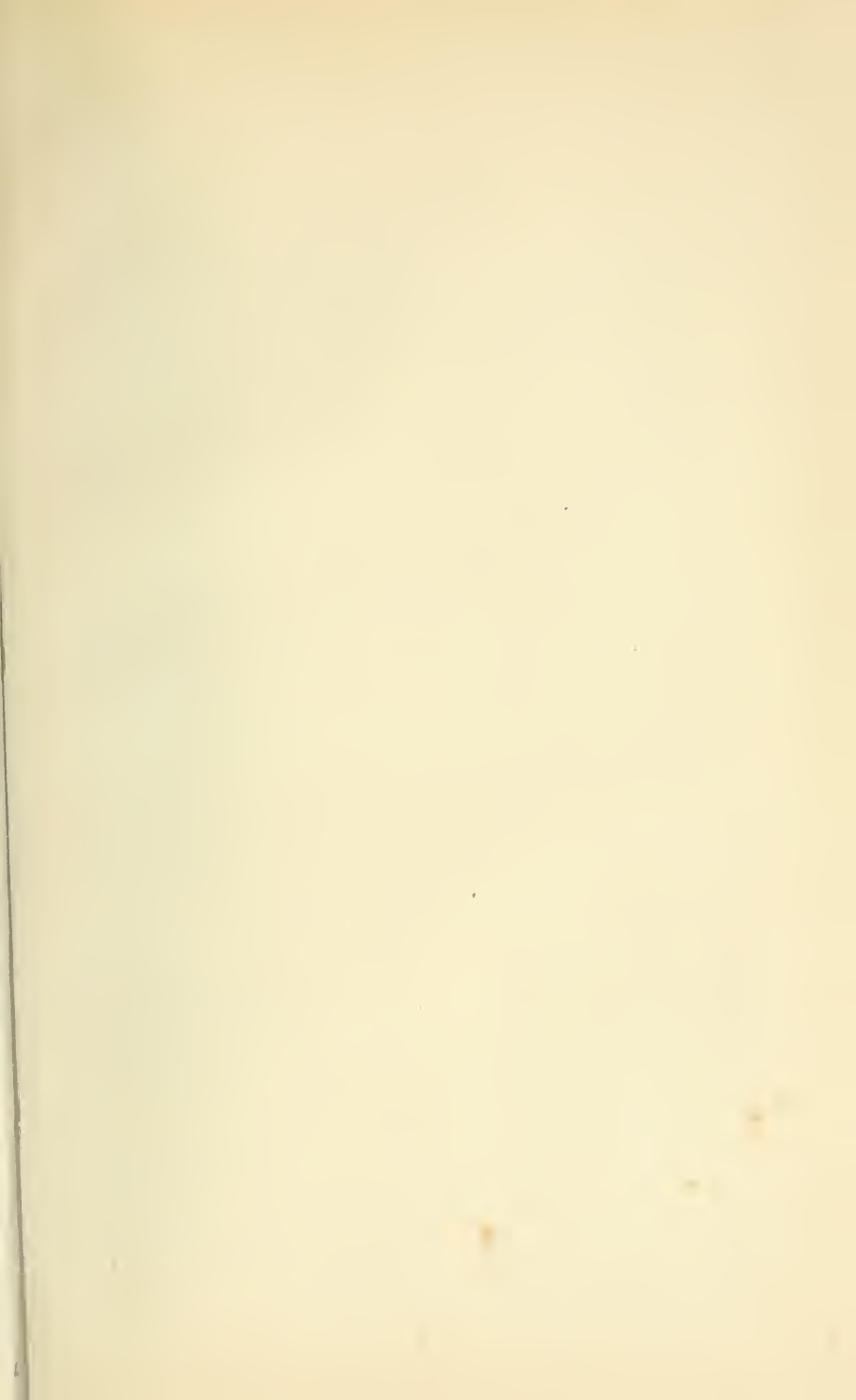
- Warwick Court, 105.
 Warwick House, 105.
 Waterhouse's *Commentary upon Fortescue*, quoted, 30.
 Watton, Thomas, 127, 135.
 Wear, John, 139.
 Wegg, George Samuel, 138.
 Wentworth, Lord, 121, 132, 193.
 Westmerland, Earl of, 193, 199.
 Westminster, Abbot of, 195.
 Weston, Richard, 133.
 Wharton; George, Lord, 201.
 Wharton; Philip, Lord, 201.
 Wheelhouse, Sir William St. James, 140.
 Whishaw, John, 139.
 Whishaw, James, 140.
 Whiskins, William, 40, 56.
 Whistler, John, 69.
 White, Edward, 48.
 Whitelock's description of the Procession of Masquers, 239, 240.
 Whitfield, Sir Ralph, 70, 123.
 Whitgift, John, Archbp. of Canterbury, 194.
 Whitmarsh, Francis, 139.
 Whittenhall, George, 48.
 Widdrington, Sir Thomas, 71, 123, 132.
 Wigg, Smith Spencer, 140.
 Wilbraham, Sir Roger, 61, 122.
 Wilde, William, 140.
 Wilkins, Bp. John, 156.
 Williams, John, Bp. of Lincoln, 195.
 Williams, T. E., curious error in his edit. of Hentzner, xi.
 Williams, Sir William, 133.
 Williamson, John, 139.
 Willimott, Nicholas, 74, 133.
 Wilson, Thomas, 119.
 Wilton (Grey of). *See* Grey and De Grey.
 Windows in Chapel, 168, 169.
 Windows in Hall, 114—139.
 Wingfield, Dorothy, 219.
 Wingfield, Sir Humfrey, 47, 127, 131.
 Wingfield, Sir Richard, 120, 127.
 Wingfield, Robert, 126, 135, 219.
 Wolley, Sir John, 122, 203.
 Wolley, Robert, 203.
 Wolrich, Robert, 70.
 Wolsey, Cardinal, displeased by a play at Gray's Inn, 223.
 Women excluded from the Chapel, 168.
 Woodhall, 205.
 Woulfe, Peter, lived in Barnard's Inn, 260.
 Wrangham, Digby Cayley, 130.
 Wrightington, Sir Edward, 68.
 Wriothsesley, Henry, Earl of Southampton, 198.
 Wriothsesley, Thomas, Earl of Southampton, 198.
 Sir Thomas, 205.
 Wroth, Robert, 48.

- Yaxley, John, 46.
Yelverton, Sir Christopher, 41, 56, 121.
 farewell address of, 21—23.
 portrait of, 140.
 wrote epilogue to Gascoigne's *Jocasta*, 227.
Yelverton, Sir Henry, 63, 122, 204. Yelverton, Sir Henry, allowed to wear hat in Hall, 96.
 Yelverton, Sir William, 50, 122.
York, Archbp. of, 193.
Yorke, Roger, 48.
Zouch, Lord, 122, 125.

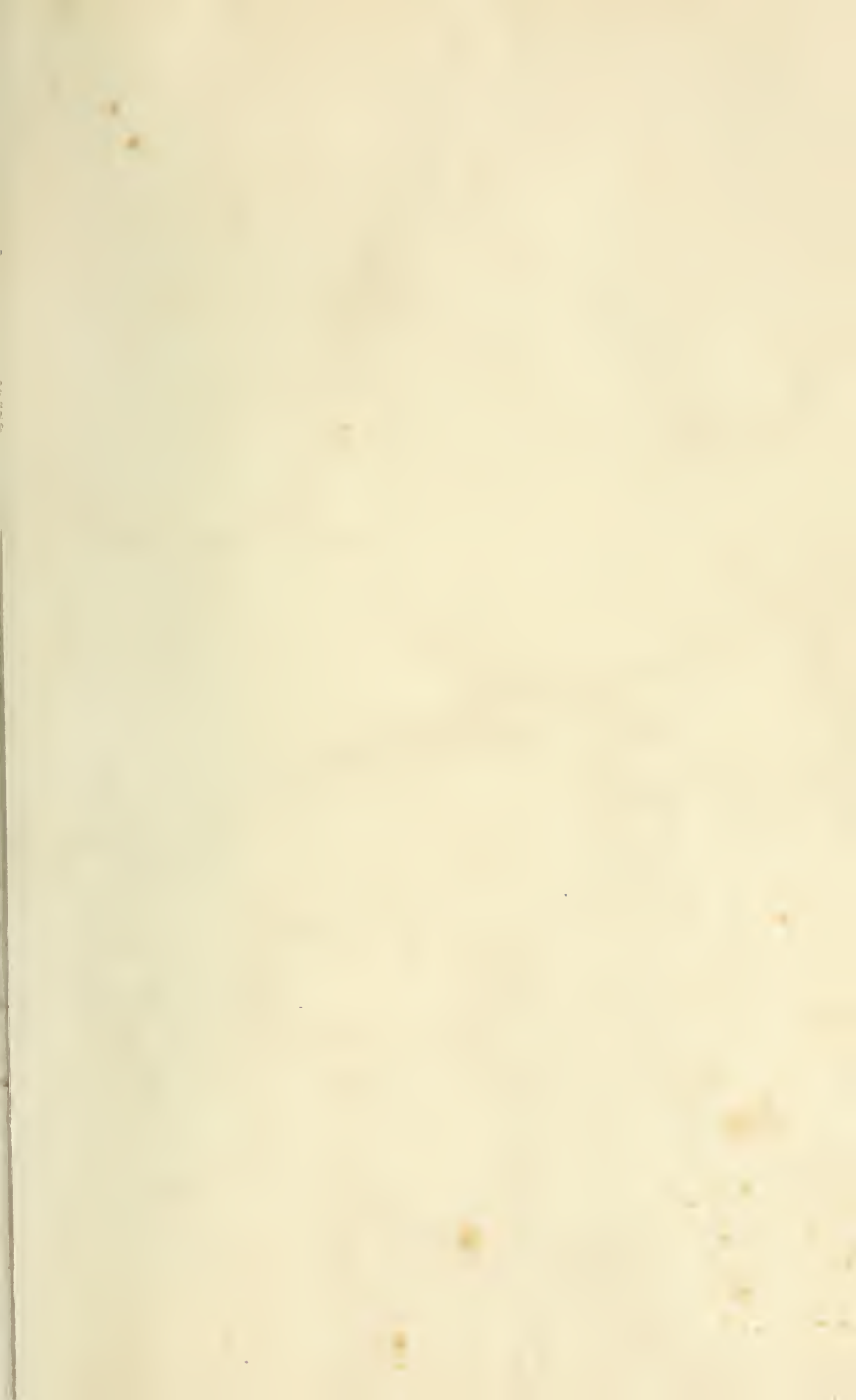


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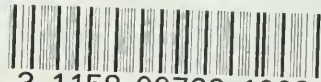
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